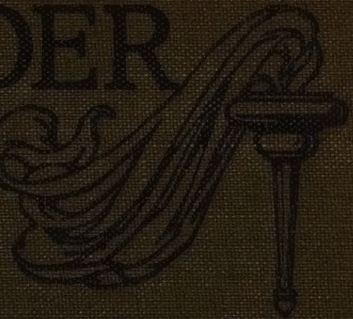
READER FOR NEW AMERICANS



LONG

BOOK TWO

READER

FOR NEW AMERICANS

BOOK TWO

BY

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READER FOR NEW AMERICANS, BK. TWO

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PREFACE

Book Two of the Reader for New Americans presupposes a knowledge of the English language equivalent to what would be gained by reading Book One, sufficient to enable the learner to read for the thought without being hampered by the mere mechanics of the language.

Every prospective American citizen desires to know and ought to know the salient facts of American history and American government. Merely to know the forms of government is of little value. It is the spirit of citizenship, the proper attitude toward the institutions of one's country, that makes the worth-while citizen. To secure this it is necessary to get back behind the present-day forms of government, and see what they have come from and what is their meaning in human life. This is the purpose of the lessons in history and civics contained in this book.

In addition, some knowledge of the grammar of the English language, some knowledge of the English of ordinary arithmetical computations, and some knowledge of general geography, are essential to intelligent membership in any social group. It is to meet these demands that Book Two has been written.

The one hundred questions given on pages 178–182 are similar to those ordinarily asked in the examinations for full citizenship. If the work preceding these has been properly done the candidate will be able to meet the requirements of the court understandingly. The object of the book is to prepare the foreign-born for intelligent citizenship.

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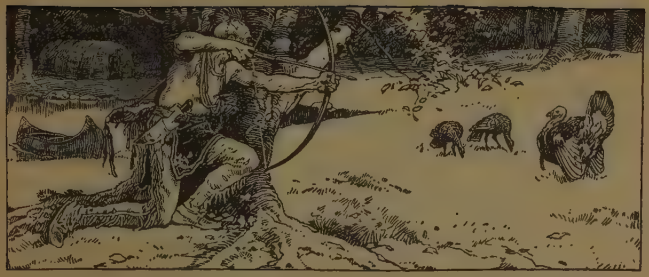


READER

FOR NEW AMERICANS

BOOK TWO

THE AMERICAN INDIANS

WHEN white men first came to America they found Indians living here. They had lived here for a very long time. Most of the country was covered with a thick forest. Trees and shrubs were growing everywhere. The Indians lived in the forest. They did not cut down the trees.

The forest made a good place in which wild animals could live. They could climb up into the trees. They could hide behind the bushes. They could eat the nuts and the roots. They could eat the grass and the young leaves.

The Indians hunted the wild animals in the forest. They would walk all day among the trees looking for the bears

and the deer. They hunted for the wild turkeys. They killed wild ducks and wild geese. They watched the places where the wild animals and wild birds came to eat or drink. They killed them with bows and arrows. The Indians caught the fish in the streams. They caught them on a hook made of bone.

The Indians had no large boats. They had only little canoes which they rowed with paddles. Sometimes the Indian canoes were made of birch bark. Sometimes they were made from a log hollowed out by fire. These canoes were called dugouts.

The Indians' house was called a wigwam. Sometimes it was called a lodge. Some of the wigwams were made of bark. The frames were of poles. The poles were stuck into the ground and bent together at the top. Then this frame was covered with bark. Sometimes it was covered with the skins of wild animals. Sometimes it was covered with mats which the women wove from reeds or long grass.

The Indians had no beds. They slept on bearskins or deerskins which they threw on the ground. There were no floors in the wigwams. Sometimes they made a bed of dry leaves. Sometimes they put mats on the ground and placed the bearskins on them. The Indians covered themselves with bearskins or deerskins to keep warm.

The Indians wore the skins of animals for their clothing. The skins were dressed before they were used for clothing. They were rubbed on the inside to take the meat and fat off. They were rubbed to make them soft. When a skin was used for bedding, the hair of the animal was left on. When a skin was used to make clothing, the hair was taken off. The Indian women dressed the skins and made them into clothing.

The Indians wore coats made of dressed deerskin. They wore leggings or trousers made of the same material. On their feet they wore moccasins made of dressed buckskin. Moccasins are shoes that have no soles nor heels. The Indians did not wear hats.

The Indians planted corn and beans. They built fires around some of the trees to kill them. Then the trees would have no leaves and would not shade the corn. The sun could shine on the corn and make it grow. The Indians did not have plows. They dug up the ground with a stick or a bone of some animal. They cooked the corn and beans in clay pots or in holes in the ground. The Indians planted tobacco. They dried the leaves of tobacco and smoked them in pipes.

The Indian women did all the work. They built the wigwams and gathered the wood for the fires. They dressed the skins and made them into clothing. They planted the corn and beans, and gathered them when they were ripe. An Indian woman is called a squaw. An Indian baby is called a papoose.

Some of the Indians lived in villages. Sometimes many of these villages were friendly to one another. Then all the people taken together were called a tribe. The different Indian tribes often fought with one another. They had bows and arrows and war clubs. The bows and arrows were their best weapons. They had knives made of stone or bone.

When they killed an enemy, they cut off his scalp. The scalp is the skin on the top of the head. The men who did the fighting were called warriors. Sometimes they were called braves. The leader of the warriors was called a chief.

Spelling

Indian	lodge	moccasins	warriors
country	leader	which	another
whole	young	chief	different
forest	animals	materials	arrow
shrub	tribe	trousers	braves
wigwam	among	feathers	squaw
weapons	paddles	scalp	papoose

Words That Come from Other Words

America	grow	cloth
American	growing	clothing
cover	look	plant
covered	looking	planted
every	them	war
everything	themselves	warriors

Nouns and Verbs

A word used as the name of anything is called a noun: *horse, cow, desk, book, man.*

A word used to tell what a thing does is called a verb. Thus, in the sentence, *The man walks*, the word *man* is a noun and the word *walks* is a verb.

Tell which words are nouns and which are verbs in the following sentences:

Christopher Columbus discovered America.

The Indians raised corn and beans.

John Smith made the men work.

The settlers built log houses.

The baker bakes bread from flour.

The blacksmith shoes horses.

ONE OF THE SHIPS OF COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS AND THE SPANIARDS

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS was the man who found the way from Europe to America. He was an Italian, but he came from Spain. He and his men came in three small ships, — the *Pinta*, the *Niña*, and the *Santa Maria*. Queen Isabella gave him these three ships. He had ninety men with him. Most of his men were Spaniards. Christopher Columbus discovered America on the 12th day of October, 1492.

Columbus and his men landed on an island. He named the island San Salvador. He thought it was near India, and so he called the people Indians. Many Indians came to the shore to see the ships and these strange men. They thought that the ships were great water birds, and the sails were their wings. They thought that the men had

come down from heaven, and they wanted to worship them as if they were gods. These Spaniards were the first white men the Indians had ever seen. Columbus discovered Cuba and other islands before he went back to Spain.

Columbus made another voyage to America. This time he had 17 ships and 1500 men. Everybody wanted to go this time. He built a town on the island of Haiti. He called the island Hispaniola, and he called the town Isabella. He named the town after the queen of Spain. The Spaniards had brought horses and cattle and hogs and sheep. They cut down the trees, and planted corn and melons and grape vines. They built other villages on this island. Columbus was their governor.

After this, many other Spaniards came to America. They found gold and silver in the mountains. They made slaves of the Indians. They made the Indians work for them in the fields and in the gold mines. They settled the West India islands. They did not want Columbus to be their governor. He was too good for them. They put him on board a ship, and sent him back to Spain in chains. They were very cruel men.

Balboa was a Spaniard who came to Hispaniola. There he gathered a small army of men and sailed to the Isthmus of Panama. He had horses and large dogs with him. The Indians were afraid of the horses. They thought that the horse and his rider were one animal. They feared that the horse would eat them. But they were more afraid of the dogs; for the dogs did bite them and tear them. Balboa crossed the Isthmus. He found a great deal of gold. He fought the Indians with horses and dogs. He climbed up to the top of the mountains. He looked to the south and saw a great Ocean. It was the Pacific Ocean.

Cortes was a Spaniard who came to Hispaniola. Then he went to Cuba where he had a farm. But Cortes did not want to be a farmer; he wanted to be a soldier. He collected a small army and sailed to Mexico. He had horses and dogs with him. He had three or four cannon with him. Where he landed in Mexico, he built a town which he named Vera Cruz. There he heard of a great city, far from the sea, where a mighty king lived, and where there was said to be much gold. So he burned his ship and began the march toward the great city of Mexico.

The Indians tried to stop Cortes. They did not want him to see their country. They did not want him to get the gold and the precious stones. But Cortes would not stop. He captured many towns. At last he took the great city, and found there large quantities of gold and silver.

Many other Spaniards came to Mexico and they conquered the whole country. They found many mines of gold and silver. They raised crops of corn and sugar cane. They made the Indians work for them in the mines and in the fields.

Pizarro was a Spaniard who crossed the Isthmus of Panama and discovered Peru. He built ships on the Pacific Ocean. He sailed down along the coast of South America. Then he marched over the mountains to Peru. There was much gold in Peru. The king of the country sat on a chair that was made of pure gold. He drank out of golden cups and ate his dinner from dishes made of gold. All the furniture of his house was made of gold. He had gardens where the flowers were made of gold.

Pizarro had men and horses and dogs with him. They fought with the Indians of this great country. They con-

quered the king of this rich land and made him a prisoner. He told them that he would fill the room full of gold for them if they would let him go free. He gave them the gold, but they did not let him go. They put him to death and took his country. They found many mines of gold and silver.

De Soto was a Spaniard who came to Hispaniola. He helped Pizarro conquer Peru. Then he was made the governor of Cuba. But De Soto wanted to discover new countries as Cortes and Pizarro had done. He left his wife to govern Cuba while he sailed away to Florida. He had a large army and many horses with him. He also had a great many hogs which he drove along with the army. When they could not find wild animals enough to make meat for the soldiers, they killed the hogs.

De Soto marched through the forest toward the west. The march was very hard. The Spaniards fought many battles with the Indians. Some of the soldiers were sick, and many of them died; but De Soto kept right on until he came to a great river. The Indians called it the Mississippi. De Soto now became sick. His soldiers tried to help him, but he soon died. They buried him in the great river he had discovered.

Spelling

Christopher	before	Isthmus	flowers
Atlantic	voyage	broken	soldiers
ocean	Hispaniola	Pacific	toward
discovered	built	cannon	Mississippi
island	mountains	precious	buried
reached	village	their	Haiti
people	fields	captured	Mexico
strange	settled	quantities	Panama

Words That Look Alike

hook	could	found	bone
look	would	ground	stone
book	when	around	walk
cook	then	pound	talk
dogs	fought	slaves	wings
logs	thought	braves	thing
hogs	brought	caves	stings

Words That Come from Other Words

Italy	Mexico	govern	every
Italian	Mexicans	governor	everybody
Spain	India	prison	gold
Spaniard	Indians	prisoner	golden

Singular and Plural Nouns

When a noun means only one of anything it is said to be in the singular number. When the noun means more than one it is said to be in the plural number. The word *boy* is singular; the word *boys* is plural. Here is the singular form and the plural form of some nouns we have used.

Singular	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
ax	axes	chain	chains
fish	fishes	goose	geese
tree	trees	foot	feet
shore	shores	baby	babies
wife	wives	country	countries
leaf	leaves	quantity	quantities
knife	knives	man	men
child	children	woman	women

ENGLISHMEN IN VIRGINIA

ENGLISHMEN came to Virginia in 1607. There were 105 of them and they came in three ships. They came to make a settlement in Virginia. They entered Chesapeake Bay and sailed up a great river. They called this river the James River, after James I, who was then the king of England. They built a town on the banks of the river and called it Jamestown. They cut down the trees and built a fort with the logs. They built log houses inside of the fort. They sowed wheat and planted vegetables.

But the Englishmen who first came to Virginia did not like to work. They wanted to find gold and silver as the Spaniards had done. They wanted the Indians to work for them, as they had been made to work for the Spaniards. But these Indians only fought them, and they could not find any gold mines.

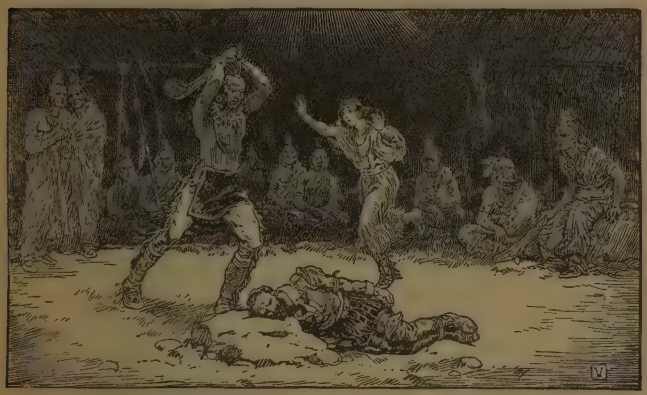
But John Smith was their governor and he made them work. He said, "Any one who will not work shall not eat." He made them cut down the trees and plant corn. He made the trees into lumber and sent the lumber to England. He traded with the Indians and thus got corn for his men to eat. He gave the Indians beads and knives for their corn.

When John Smith was looking for corn he was captured by the Indians. They led him through the forest, from one Indian village to another. They took him to the wigwam of the great chief. The name of the great chief was Powhatan. Powhatan said that John Smith must die. They laid him on the ground with his head on a large stone. A big Indian stepped forward and raised his war club to kill the white man.

But Pocahontas did not want John Smith to be killed.

She ran to his side and threw her arms about his neck. She placed her head upon his head and thus saved his life. Pocahontas was the daughter of Powhatan.

John Smith went back to England, but the men would not work for any one else. He left them corn, but they



Pocahontas Saves the Life of John Smith

soon ate it all up. He left them hogs and chickens but they soon killed them for food. The Indians would not sell them any more corn, and soon they had nothing to eat. Many of the men starved to death. Only 60 were left alive, and they were almost dead. This was called the "starving time."

Many other Englishmen came to Virginia. These men were willing to work. They cut down the trees and planted corn. The Indians showed them how to raise tobacco. The people of England had learned to smoke tobacco, and would pay a good price for it. Very soon the settlers in Virginia were all raising tobacco. They even planted it in

the streets of Jamestown. They sent many shiploads of tobacco to England.

The people of Virginia bought large farms. They cut down the trees and planted large fields of tobacco. They built large houses to live in. They bought negro slaves to do the work for them. Virginia became a great state.

Spelling

Virginia	into	stepped	almost
entered	lumber	forward	willing
Chesapeake	traded	daughter	tobacco
inside	beads	starving	price
sowed	Powhatan	else	negro
vegetables	Pocahontas	nothing	because
thought	ankles	conquered	Peru
heaven	wrists	furniture	Florida

Words That Come from Other Words

England	settle	James	step
English	settler	Jamestown	stepped
Englishmen	settlement	James River	

The Verb in a Sentence Shows Time

Present: Carpenters build houses of wood.
Past: The settlers built houses of logs.
Future: I will build a house when I have money enough.

Present: I dig up the ground in my garden.
Past: The Indians dug up the ground with a stick.
Future: I will dig up the ground in my garden when spring comes.

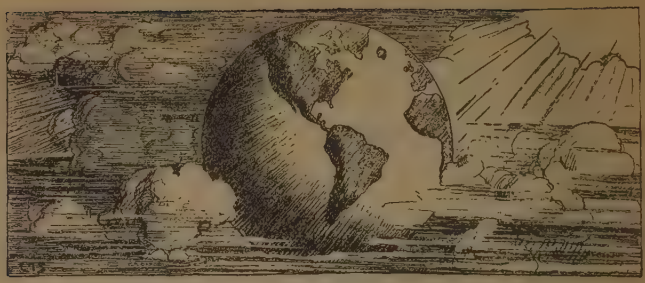
Present	*Past*	*Future*
hunt	hunted	will hunt
watch	watched	will watch
climb	climbed	will climb
catch	caught	will catch
stick	stuck	will stick
fight	fought	will fight
come	came	will come
do	did	will do
eat	ate	will eat

THE CITY COUNCIL

In most of our cities the men who make the laws by which the city is governed are called aldermen. They are elected by the voters of the different wards into which the city is divided. There are so many people in the city that they cannot get together to make laws for themselves, so they elect aldermen to represent them in the city council. The aldermen are the representatives of the people.

The laws of the city are called ordinances. When an ordinance is proposed before the city council, the aldermen discuss it. They want to find out whether it will be a good law for the city or not. More than half of the number of aldermen in the council is called a majority. If a majority of the aldermen in the city council vote for an ordinance, it is then sent to the mayor. If the mayor approves it, he signs it, and it is then a law of the city. If the mayor does not approve it, he vetoes it, and it is not a law. But in some cities if two thirds of the members of the council again vote for the ordinance, it becomes a law without the name, or signature, of the mayor.

I live in the —— ward of the city of ——.



THE EARTH

THE EARTH

THE earth is a great ball, or globe, moving rapidly in space. It is 25,000 miles around the middle and 8000 miles through the center. It turns, or rotates like a top, once in every 24 hours. It is this rotation of the earth that causes day and night. The part of the earth that is turned toward the sun has day, and the part that is turned away from the sun has night. There is always day somewhere on the globe, and always night somewhere.

The earth circles or revolves around the sun once in 365 days, or one year. It is this revolution of the earth around the sun that is the cause of the change of seasons. We have summer when the days are longer than the nights, and winter when the days are shorter than the nights.

The point on the earth that is farthest north is called the north pole. The point on the earth that is farthest south is called the south pole. It is always cold around the poles of the earth. A line drawn around the middle of the earth halfway between the north pole and the south pole is called the equator. It is called the equator because it is an equal

distance from each of the poles of the earth. It is always hot around the equator.

The sun is a great ball of fire, so hot that its heat makes the earth warm, and so light that it lights the earth. The distance from the earth to the sun is ninety-three million (93,000,000) miles.

The moon is a small globe that revolves around the earth, as the earth revolves around the sun. It has neither heat nor light of its own, but shines only by giving back the light of the sun, like a mirror. The moon is only two hundred and forty thousand (240,000) miles away from the earth.

The planets are the bright stars you sometimes see in the sky. They revolve around the sun as the earth does. In fact, the earth is one of the planets. Most of the planets have moons, and some of them two or three moons.

The sun, the planets and their moons are called the solar system. The sun is the center of the solar system.

Spelling

globe	causes	distance	system
suspend	circles	mirror	middle
space	season	planets	solar
alderman	divided	whether	veto
elected	together	majority	two thirds
wards	ordinances	mayor	without
council	discuss	approves	approve

Words That Come from Other Words

rotate	revolve	equal	far
rotation	revolution	equator	farthest

THE MAYOR

THE mayor of the city is elected by the voters of the whole city. An alderman represents the voters of his ward, but the mayor represents all of the voters of the entire city. The city council passes ordinances which say how the city shall be governed, but it is the business of the mayor to see that the city is governed in accordance with the ordinances passed by the city council. It is the duty of the mayor to see that the city ordinances are enforced.

The business of governing the city is divided into several departments, and in most cities the mayor appoints the heads of those departments. Some cities have more of these departments than other cities, and the names of the departments are different in different cities.

The Chief of Police has control and command of all the policemen in the city.

The Chief of the Fire Department has command and control of all the firemen of the city.

The Health Officer, or Commissioner of Public Health, sees that all the ordinances of the city council which are intended to keep the city clean and healthful are enforced and obeyed.

The Commissioner of Buildings has the duty of enforcing the ordinances of the city intended to make all buildings in the city safe, so that the people will not get hurt or burned to death.

The Commissioner of Public Works has charge of all of the streets, bridges, docks, public lands, public buildings, pumping stations, and other public property.

The Board of Education controls the public schools in the city.

THE PILGRIMS

THE Pilgrims were Englishmen who had been living in Holland. They wanted religious liberty, but the king of England would not allow it. So they had left their good homes in England and had gone to a strange country, where they could have their own church. There were 300 of them. John Robinson was their pastor, and he went with them to Holland. There they had their own church.

But the Pilgrims did not want their children to grow up like Dutch children. They wanted them to be English children and to become English men and women. They wanted their children to speak English. So about one hundred of them came to America. They came in one ship, — the *Mayflower*. Many of the men brought their wives and children with them, for they came to stay and make their homes here. They brought William Brewster with them to be their pastor, for John Robinson was to stay behind with those in Holland.

The Pilgrims landed at Cape Cod, on the 21st day of November. The ground was covered with snow and the wind was very cold. The men started to look for a place to build their houses. The ship was a mile from the shore, and the people had to go back and forth in small boats. Some of the men hunted in the forest for several days. They saw a few Indians, who ran away and hid from them. Some of the women went on shore to wash clothes in a little brook.

The men found a good place for their houses. It was on a good harbor, by the side of a little stream. It was in an old Indian corn field and there were springs of good water to drink. So the men cut down trees and built houses of the logs. They built a little town and called it Plymouth. William Bradford was their governor.

The Pilgrims worked very hard because they wanted to get their houses built. They worked in the rain and the cold and the snow. Many of them were taken sick and about half of them died. But those who lived did not go back to Holland. They all stayed in America.

One day an Indian walked up the street of Plymouth. He carried a bow and arrows, but he had no coat on. He wore only leggings and moccasins. He walked straight up to where the men were at work and said, "Welcome!" This was the first Indian the Pilgrims had been able to talk with. His name was Samoset. They took him to a house and gave him food to eat. He told them about the Indians in the country near Plymouth. The next day he came again and brought Squanto.

Squanto was an Indian who had been carried away by white men. He had been taken to England where he learned to talk English. Then he had been brought back

to America. Squanto came to live with the Pilgrims and taught them how to do many things. He taught them how to catch fish, how to plant corn, and how to cook in the Indian way. Squanto was a good friend to the Pilgrims.

The Pilgrims planted corn and peas, and sowed barley. They also raised vegetables in their gardens near their houses. They traded with the Indians. They traded beads and knives and scissors for beaver skins and corn. They afterwards sold the beaver skins in Europe where they were made into hats and coats.

Massasoit came to Plymouth to visit the Pilgrims. Massasoit was the great chief of the Indians, and he brought many of his men with him. The Pilgrims took him to a house and gave him some food to eat. Then the governor made him a speech in English. Squanto told Massasoit what the governor said. Then Massasoit made a speech in the Indian language. Squanto told the governor what Massasoit said. Squanto was the interpreter.

The Pilgrims made a treaty of peace with the Indians. Massasoit said that the Indians would not attack the white men. The governor said that the Pilgrims would not hurt the Indians, but would be friendly to them, and live in peace with them. The Pilgrims and the Indians were friends as long as Massasoit lived. Massasoit was a good Indian chief.

Miles Standish was the captain of the Pilgrims. He wore a sword and carried a gun. He wore a helmet on his head and a breastplate on his breast. He drilled the men of Plymouth until they were good soldiers. He fought with some bad Indians and killed them. The Indians were afraid of Miles Standish. They called him "the sword of the white men."

The Pilgrims had good corn and peas and pumpkins. They wanted to give thanks to God. So the men shot some wild turkeys and the women baked pumpkin pies. Then they invited Massasoit and his Indians, and they brought five deer with them. They all had a feast and a good time together. This was the first Thanksgiving dinner in America.

Spelling

entire	departments	commissioner	buildings
represents	appoints	intended	burned
business	police	healthy	improvements
divided	officer	enforced	education
several	control	obeyed	salary
religious	stayed	around	friends
liberty	started	Plymouth	helmet
church	savages	beaver	breast
strange	harbor	scissors	pumpkins
pastor	stream	language	turkeys
Dutch	carried	governor	feast
Mayflower	straight	attack	Thanksgiving
unit	still	hundred	decimal
figure	eight	thousand	system
alone	second	million	following
number	written	period	twenty

Words That Come from Other Words

force	points	busy	health
enforced	appoints	business	healthy
religion	speak	interpret	breast
religious	speech	interpreter	breastplate

A UNIT is one. A figure standing alone, or at the right of a number made up of more than one figure, is said to be in the unit's place. Thus: 8, means eight units, or eight ones. In the number 28, the eight is in unit's place. It is still eight units.

When a number is made up of two figures, the figure in the second place from the right is said to be in ten's place. Thus, in the number 28, there are two tens and eight units. One ten is written thus, 10; two tens is written thus, 20. Two tens are twenty. The number 28 is made up of two tens, or twenty and eight units; 20 and 8.

When a figure is in the third place from the right, it is in hundred's place. Thus, 300 is read three hundred; 328 is read three hundreds, two tens, and eight units, or three hundred and twenty-eight.

The fourth place is thousands; the fifth tens of thousands; the sixth hundreds of thousands; and the seventh millions. Thus: the number 1,354,627 is read one million, three hundred and fifty-four thousand, six hundred and twenty-seven.

To help us read them, numbers should be pointed off into periods of three figures each. The first period is unit's period, the second is thousand's period and the third is million's period. Thus the number 136,427,685 is read one hundred and thirty-six million, four hundred and twenty-seven thousand, six hundred and eighty-five.

Read the following numbers:

125	34,672	1,240,680
102	127,358	10,376,914
2,325	103,406	136,218,016
3,604	240,680	209,308,002

THE PURITANS

THE Puritans were Englishmen who came to America in 1630. They, too, were seeking religious liberty, and they followed the Pilgrims to America. There were more than a thousand of them, and they came in eleven ships. They brought their ministers with them so that they could have their own churches in America. Many of them were rich men, and they brought horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats. They settled Boston, Salem, Charlestown, Dorchester, and other towns around Massachusetts Bay. John Winthrop was their governor.

The Puritans cut down the trees and built log houses. They planted corn and sowed wheat and barley. They had good gardens. They raised peas, radishes, turnips, and cucumbers in their gardens. They raised beans and pumpkins in the fields with the corn.

The Puritans caught fish in the streams and near the shore of the bay. They caught so many fish that they sold some of them to the people of Europe. They built mills. They ground the corn and wheat into flour. They built sawmills. They cut down the trees and sawed the logs into lumber. When their log houses were old, they built new ones of boards. They sawed so much lumber that they sold some of it in England.

Many more Puritans came to America and built many towns. They cut down the trees and made many good farms. They settled the state of Massachusetts. Very soon they began to build ships. They got the timbers and boards from the forests of Massachusetts. They got pitch and tar from the pine trees of Maine and New Hampshire. They got the ropes and the sails from England.

They got anchors and chains and all the iron parts from England. They sailed their ships to Europe and to the West India Islands. They sold corn and fish and lumber to these countries. They bought wool from Spain. They also bought sugar and molasses from the West Indies. They bought clothing, shoes, furniture, and firearms from England. They had a good trade.

Spelling

Puritans	Massachusetts	radishes	lumber
seeking	Europe	cucumbers	timbers
eleven	sugar	turnips	pitch
ministers	molasses	flour	anchors

Tense of Verbs

When a thing is done in present time the verb is said to be in the present tense. When a thing is done in past time the verb is said to be in the past tense. When a thing is to be done in future time the verb is said to be in the future tense.

Most English verbs form their past tense by adding *d* or *ed* to the form of the present tense. These are called regular verbs. The future tense is always formed by using *will* or *shall* with the present form.

Present	*Past*	*Future*
live	lived	will (or shall) live
walk	walked	will (or shall) walk
wash	washed	will (or shall) wash
march	marched	will (or shall) march
look	looked	will (or shall) look

Write sentences using the three tenses of the verbs, *hunt*, *walk*, *work*, *stay*, or *climb*.

Some English verbs form the past tense by changing the present form. These are called irregular verbs.

Present	*Past*	*Future*
seek	sought	will (or shall) seek
catch	caught	will (or shall) catch
say	said	will (or shall) say
take	took	will (or shall) take
make	made	will (or shall) make

Write sentences using the three tenses of the verbs, *build*, *take*, *go*, *come*, *buy*, *eat*, *speak*, *wear*, or *fight*.

Words Which Come from Other Words

fire	regular	sail	unit
firearms	irregular	sailed	unite

The Decimal System

10 units make one ten
10 tens make one hundred
10 hundreds make one thousand
10 thousands make one ten-thousand
10 ten-thousands make one hundred-thousand
10 hundred-thousands make one million.

A system of numbers which takes ten units of one place to make one of the next higher is called a decimal system. The system of United States money is a decimal system. Give the table of United States money.

Ten cents make one dime.
Ten dimes make one dollar.

WHEN the white men first came to America the whole country belonged to the Indians. Now, it all belongs to the white man. Then, there were only a few white men and a great many Indians. Now, there are a great many white men and only a few Indians. Then, the Indians were spread all over the country and the white men were found in only a few settlements. Now, the white men are spread all over the country and the Indians are found in only a few places. The white men have driven the Indians out of the country. Why have they been able to do this?

The white men built the best houses. The Indians lived in wigwams made of bark and poles. They did not keep the rain and snow out very well and they could not be made very warm. The Indians were often wet and cold. The white men built houses of logs and covered them with shingles. Their houses were warm and dry. There was no floor in the Indian's wigwam. They made their fires on the ground in the middle of the wigwam. The smoke from the fire went all through the wigwam, and then out through a hole at the top. This was bad for the eyes and the lungs of the Indians. The white men put floors in their houses, which kept their feet warm and dry. They also built chimneys to their houses and made their fires in the fireplaces. The smoke from the fire did not go into the houses, but up through the chimneys. The white men had the best homes.

The Indians lived mostly upon the flesh of wild animals. They had to hunt for these animals, and kill them when they found them. But, sometimes, they could not find wild animals. Sometimes, the wolves would drive the

animals all away. Sometimes, the snow was so deep that the animals could not be found. Sometimes, the Indians could not kill the animals when they did find them. Then the Indians would have to go hungry, and sometimes some of them would starve to death. The white man had tame animals. He had cattle and hogs and chickens for meat. These animals always lived near his house. He could always find them when he wanted meat. He could hunt the wild animals if he wanted to, but whether he found them or not, his family could always have food. The white man had the best food.

The Indians had bows and arrows to hunt with and to fight with. They could not shoot very far and they could not shoot very hard. Sometimes, they could not kill their game or their enemy. They would be too far away. The white men had guns to hunt with and to fight with. They could shoot very far. They did not need to get so near to their game or to their enemies. The Indians caught fish with a hook made of bone. The white men used fish-hooks made of steel. They were smaller and sharper than the Indian's hooks. The white man could catch more fish than the Indian could. The white man had the best weapons.

The Indians wore clothing made from the skins of wild animals. The skins were sewed together with leather strings. They could not be sewed very tight and the clothing was not very warm. The white man wore clothing made of wool or cotton cloth. The cloth was sewed together with fine thread. They could be sewed very tight, and the clothing was warm. On their feet the Indians wore moccasins made of buckskin. The buckskin did not keep out the water, and so the Indians' feet were often

wet and cold. The white men wore boots made of leather. They wore wool socks or stockings on their feet. Their feet were warmer and dryer than the Indians'. The white man had the best clothing.

The Indians raised corn and beans. They burned the trees until they were dead, but the dead trees were left standing in the fields. Sometimes, the branches would fall and break down the corn. Sometimes, a whole tree would fall and break down more corn. But the white men had axes and cut down the trees and burned them. Then there was nothing to hurt the corn. The Indian squaws dug up the ground with hoes made of a clam shell or the bone of a deer. They could not dig the ground very deep or very well. But the white man had plows to plow the ground with, and iron hoes to cut down the weeds with. The white man could raise more corn and beans than the Indian could, because he had the best tools.

Spelling

belonged	wolf	often	sometimes	together
few	enemy	shingles	hungry	leather
spread	able	middle	chickens	standing
driven	lungs	chimneys	whether	branches

Words That Are Pronounced Alike But Are Spelled Differently

Sew and *Sow*

The women sew the cloth with a needle and thread.
The men sow wheat in the spring of the year.

To, *Too*, and *Two*

We go to the schoolhouse every evening.
A boy's coat is too small for a man.
A man has two eyes and two ears.

By and *Buy*

I go by the schoolhouse when I go to work.
We buy bread from the baker.

Vowels and Consonants

There are 26 letters in the English alphabet.

The letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* and *y* represent sounds when standing alone. These letters are called vowels.

The letter *y* has the same sound as the letter *i*, so there are really only five vowels in the English alphabet. The rest of the letters are not sounded alone and are called consonants.

But there are more than 25 sounds in the English language. Some of the letters of the alphabet have more than one sound.

Thus in the words *say* and *day*, the *a* has the long sound, and is marked in this way, *ā*. In the words *at* and *cat* the sound of the *a* is short and it is marked thus, *ă*. In the words *all* and *fall*, the *a* has the broad sound and is marked in this way, *a̤*. There are also other sounds of the letter *a*.

In the word *evening*, the first *e* has the long sound, marked *ē*. In *pen*, the *e* has the short sound, marked *ĕ*.

In the words *ice* and *price*, the vowel *i* has the long sound, and is marked *ī*. In the words *pin* and *chin*, the *i* has the short sound, and is marked *ĭ*.

The vowel *o* has the long sound in *sow*, and is marked *ō*. It has the short sound in *not*, and is marked *ŏ*.

In the word *use*, the *u* has the long sound, and is marked *ū*. In the word *up*, it has the short sound, and is marked *ŭ*.

When you give each letter of a word its proper sound you pronounce the word. When you pronounce a long word, you do not say it all at once, but you divide it into parts and say one part at a time. Thus: *broth-er*, *sis-ter*, *con-so-nant*. These parts of the word are called syllables.

When you pronounce a word of more than one syllable, you say one syllable stronger than the others, thus: *syl*-la-ble, *strong*-er. The syllable that is thus made stronger than the others is said to be accented and is marked thus: ac′-cent, pro-nounce′, strong′-er.

Spelling

alphabet	consonants	pronounce	accent	dictionary
vowels	marked	syllables	meaning	divide

Silent Letters

Sometimes a letter in an English word is not given any sound. The letter is then said to be silent. The word *come* is pronounced as if the *e* on the end were not there. The *e* is silent.

Tell what letters are silent in the following words:

home	weave	bone	because
save	easy	ice	breathe
peace	health	price	people
wave	alone	divide	crime
give	buy	bought	raise
say	coat	school	tight

HENRY HUDSON DISCOVERS THE HUDSON RIVER

THE DUTCH IN NEW YORK

HENRY HUDSON discovered the Hudson River. He was an Englishman, but he was sailing a Dutch ship for some people who lived in Holland. His ship was called the *Half Moon.* He sailed far up the river, as far as Albany. He saw the mountains and the forests and many Indians. The country was called New Netherland.

Many people came to New Netherland from Holland. They built a fort where New York city now stands. They traded with the Indians on the Hudson River. Some settled at Brooklyn, and traded with the Indians on Long Island. Others settled at Albany, and traded with the Indians on the Mohawk River.

The Dutch traders bought thousands of beaver skins from the Indians. They traded guns and powder and beads and knives for the skins which the Indians brought to them.

Peter Stuyvesant was one of their governors. He had a wooden leg, and the Indians called him "Father Wooden Leg."

By and by the English took New Netherland from the Dutch. They cut down the trees and made many good farms. They raised wheat and corn. They built mills to grind the wheat, and sawmills to saw the trees into lumber. They sold much wheat and lumber to people in Europe. They built many towns.

Many people came to New York, and they all traded with the Indians and with the people in Europe. They sold beaver skins, wheat, flour, and lumber to the people of the Old Country. After many years, New York became the largest city in the United States.

Spelling

Dutch	Brooklyn	beaver	Netherland
tasted	Mohawk	sawmills	Albany

Singular and Plural of Nouns and Verbs

In an English sentence the nouns and the verbs must be of the same number. If the noun is singular the verb must be singular. If the noun is plural the verb must also be plural. Most English nouns form their plural by adding *s* to the form of the singular, as: *boy, boys; girl, girls; desk, desks.* But the English verbs form their plurals in just the opposite way. In most English verbs the singular ends in *s*, but to form the plural, the *s* is omitted. Notice these sentences:

The carpenter builds houses.
Carpenters build houses.

The blacksmith shoes horses.
Blacksmiths shoe horses.

The man buys furs from the Indians.
The men buy furs from the Indians.

Write the plural form of the following sentences:

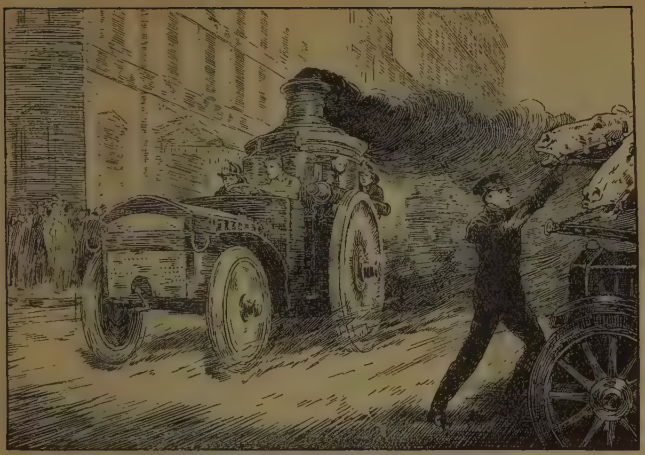
The woman sews with a needle and thread.
A bird spreads its wings when it flies.
A clock tells us the time of day.
A policeman wears a star and carries a club.

Spelling

patrolmen	automobiles	squad	committed
sneaks	stationed	whistle	detectives
crossings	traffic	direction	certain
telephone	expected	companies	diseases
contagious	permitted	prevent	requiring
quarantine	inspectors	theaters	factories
exit	engineers	boilers	bureau
elementary	municipal	supposed	judges

Questions

Where is the Hudson River?
Who was Henry Hudson?
In whose ship was he sailing?
How far up the river did he sail?
What did he see?
What did he call the country?



A Fire Engine Going to a Fire

DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT

In cities the Police Department has the general care of the lives and property of the people. The patrolman who walks back and forth upon his beat at night is watching all the time to see that no one tries to steal your property or your money, or sneak up behind to shoot or slug you. He watches the street crossings to see that the children and old people are not run over by the street cars or automobiles. In some parts of the city, where there are very many cars and wagons and people, there is a policeman stationed at every crossing to see that it is safe for the people to cross the streets. These are called the traffic squad.

If anything is stolen or anyone murdered, certain officers are sent out to look for the one who committed the crime.

These officers are called the detectives. They do not wear uniforms like the patrolmen. In certain parts of the city there are police stations to which you may telephone for a policeman if you need one to help you.

The Fire Department is expected to look after the property of the people of the city to see that it does not take fire and burn. In some parts of the city there are companies of firemen who stay in a fire house. They have a fire-engine, hose carts, and ladder wagons all ready to hurry to any place where a fire may break out. On street corners and in front of large buildings there are fire-alarm boxes. Anyone who sees a fire should ring the nearest alarm, or telephone to the nearest fire house; and that will bring the fire company to put out the fire.

The Department of Health has charge of everything that will tend to make the people healthy. There are certain diseases that one person will take from another. These are called contagious diseases. If the person who has the disease is permitted to go about, or if well persons are permitted to see him, he will spread the disease, and many persons may be made sick. One of the duties of the Department of Health is to prevent the spread of contagious diseases by requiring the sick person to stay in the house and all other people to stay away from him. This is called quarantine. Another duty of the Department of Health is to see that bakeries are clean, that no spoiled fish or meat is sold, and that the water of the city is pure and healthful. Another duty is to see that plumbing is properly done, that people who work in shops have light enough to see, and fresh air enough to breathe. Neglect of these things makes the people sick.

The Building Department looks after all buildings to

see that they are safe for the people who use them. The building inspectors look after all schoolhouses, public halls, churches, theaters, factories, and hotels to see that they have proper fire-escapes and safe exits for the people who make use of them. If you want to build a building in the city, you must first get a permission from the Building Department and let them look over your plans.

All weights and measures used in buying and selling articles are inspected by the city. All engineers in charge of steam boilers must have a license from the city.

The Bureau of Streets looks after the paving and repair of streets, the cleaning of streets and alleys, and the hauling away of garbage and ashes.

The Bureau of Sewers looks after the building, repair, and cleaning of all sewers, manholes, and catch-basins.

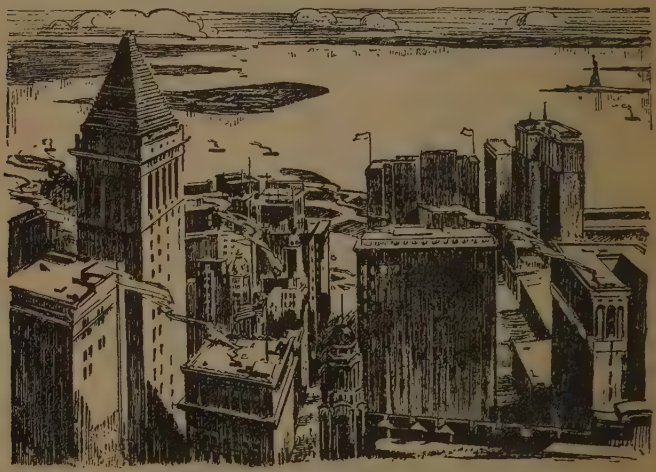
The Board of Education has charge of all public schools in the city. There are elementary schools for the young children, high schools for the older children, and evening schools for children who have to go to work before they finish the elementary school. There are also evening schools for grown-up immigrants who wish to learn the English language.

The Public Library Board has charge of the public library and all its branches, and of the thousands of books that are there for the people to read without cost, if they wish to do so.

The Municipal Courts are the courts of the city. They try cases in which men are supposed to have broken an ordinance of the city. The judges of the Municipal Courts are elected by the voters of the city.

PLYMOUTH had a good harbor. Between the harbor and the ocean there were three islands which kept the waves of the sea from entering the harbor, and driving the ships to pieces upon the land.

Boston has a better harbor. It is large and the water is deep. Between the harbor and the ocean there are about



VIEW OF NEW YORK HARBOR

forty islands. The waves of the ocean cannot get into Boston harbor. The water is always still there, and the ships are safe.

New York has the best harbor of all. It is very large and the water is very deep, so that many ships can anchor there at any time. Between the harbor and the ocean there is a very large island, called Long Island. It keeps the waves out of New York harbor, so that the water is still and

the ships safe. New York has grown to be the largest city in our country. Ships from every part of the world come to trade in New York.

Spelling

harbor	ocean	driving	because
between	entering	pieces	close

Singular and Plural of Nouns

Most English nouns add *s* to the singular to form the plural: *girl, girls; desk, desks; door, doors; window, windows.*

When the singular of a noun ends in a sound something like *s*, *es* is added to it to make the plural: *moss, mosses; ax, axes; dress, dresses; bush, bushes.*

When the singular of a noun ends in *f* or *fe*, the *f* is changed to *v*, and *s* or *es* is added: *wife, wives; leaf, leaves; knife, knives; calf, calves; half, halves.*

When the singular of a noun ends in *y*, and the letter before the *y* is a consonant, the *y* is changed to *i*, and *es* is added to form the plural: *baby, babies; fly, flies; city, cities; country, countries; penny, pennies.*

Sometimes the plural of English nouns is formed by making a change in the word itself: *man, men; goose, geese; foot, feet; mouse, mice; tooth, teeth.*

Sometimes *en* is added to the singular to form the plural: *child, children; ox, oxen.*

Write the plural of the following nouns:

root	weapon	baby	bench	city
grass	canoe	knife	army	harbor
leaf	woman	island	negro	tooth

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

A THING is public when it is owned and may be used by all the people. A thing is private when it is owned and may be used and controlled by some one person.

The parks are public because all the people may use them. Your lot is private because you can use it as you want to, and can keep other people off of it. The streets are public because every one may use them. Your house is private because you can control it, and keep others out of it.

A street car is public because anyone can ride on it. Your automobile or wagon is private because you do not need to let anyone else ride in it, if you don't want to.

Public Streets Public Library
Public Schools Public Parks

TO A STAR

Twinkle, twinkle, little star;
How I wonder what you are!
Up above the world so high.
Like a diamond in the sky.

When the blazing sun is set,
And the grass with dew is wet,
Then you show your little light,
Twinkle, twinkle, all the night.

In the dark blue sky you keep,
And often through my window peep;
For you never shut your eye
Till the sun is in the sky.

William Penn and the Indians

PENNSYLVANIA

The Quakers were persecuted in England just as the Pilgrims and Puritans were. The king wanted them to attend his church, but they wanted a church of their own. Because they would not go to his church, the officers of the king arrested some of the Quakers, and made them pay heavy fines. It was because they wanted religious liberty that the Quakers came to America.

William Penn was the leader of the Quakers. He bought from the king a great tract of land in America, and brought many Quakers there. They settled in Pennsylvania. The name Pennsylvania means Penn's Woodland. They built Philadelphia. The name Philadelphia means Brotherly Love. William Penn bought the land of the Indians, also. He did not believe that the king owned the land

in America. He said that the Indians owned it. He was always kind to the Indians and they loved him. He was always kind to the men who came with him, too. He sold them lands for their farms, and he let them govern themselves. Everyone was free in Pennsylvania.

Many Germans also came to Pennsylvania. They too, had been persecuted in Germany, and they came to America where they would be free. They settled along the Delaware River and the Schuylkill River. They made clearings in the forests for their farms. They built good houses and large barns.

They had good horses and many cattle and hogs. They raised corn and wheat. They worked very hard and became good farmers and good citizens. The descendants of these Germans in Pennsylvania are sometimes called Pennsylvania Dutch.

As time passed, many other people came to Pennsylvania. Some of these were Scotchmen who had lived in the northern part of Ireland. They were called Scotch-Irish. They, too, were persecuted by the king of England just as the Quakers and Puritans had been. They came to America to find religious liberty. The Scotch-Irish settled along the Susquehanna River, and far back among the mountains. They built log cabins and made clearings in the forest for their farms. They hunted wild animals and fought the Indians.

The people of Pennsylvania built many mills for grinding their corn and wheat. They built sawmills and sawed the trees into lumber.

They sold lumber and flour to Europe and also to the West Indies. They built ships at Philadelphia. Philadelphia became a great city.

Pennsylvania	arrested	Delaware	cabins
Philadelphia	heavy	Schuylkill	clearings
Quakers	tract	Susquehanna	grinding
persecuted	believe	afterward	citizens

WORDS THAT COME FROM OTHER WORDS

Germany	north	brother	city
Germans	northern	brotherly	citizens

ARITHMETIC

Arithmetic teaches us how to use numbers to help us carry on the business of life. There are two ways of combining numbers: by addition and by multiplication. There are also two ways of separating numbers: by subtraction and by division. These four ways of using numbers are called the four fundamental operations of arithmetic.

Addition

When we combine one number with another to make a third number, the process is called addition. The third number is called the sum of the other two. The sign of addition is $+$. Its name is plus. Thus, $8 + 4 = 12$ is read eight plus four equals twelve.

When several numbers are to be added, they are placed in columns; the units in one column, the tens in another, and the hundreds in a third column. If the sum of the units column is more than ten, we put down the units of the sum, but carry the tens of the sum and add it in with

the sum of the tens column. This is called carrying the tens. Thus:

$$\begin{array}{r} 168 \\ 75 \\ \hline 243 \end{array}$$

Add these numbers:

587	623	864
156	279	356

Multiplication

When we have to add the same number several times, we do not make all those additions; we simply multiply the number by the number of times it is to be added. Thus, we do not say $8 + 8 + 8 = 24$; we say three times eight are twenty-four. This process is called multiplication. The sign of multiplication is $\times$. Its name is *times* or *multiplied by*. The result is called the *product*.

When the product of the units is a number greater than ten, we put down the units of the product and carry the tens to the next column, as we do in addition. Thus:

$$\begin{array}{r} 143 \\ 8 \\ \hline 1{,}144 \end{array}$$

Multiply these:

165	257	482
6	4	5

Subtraction

When one number is taken from another, the process is called *subtraction*. The sign of subtraction is $-$, and

is called *minus*. The result is called the *remainder*. When the number to be subtracted in any column is greater than the number from which it is to be subtracted, we borrow, or take, ten from the number in the next higher column, and then subtract. Thus:

$$\begin{array}{r} 162 \\ 8 \\ \hline 154 \end{array}$$

Subtract these:

246	521	254
18	43	26

Division

When we have to subtract the same number several times, we do not make all those subtractions, but simply divide the larger number by the number to be subtracted. The result is called the *quotient*, and shows how many times the smaller number can be subtracted from the larger, or is contained in the larger. The sign of division is ÷ and is read *divided by*. When we divide, we begin at the left instead of the right, and carry the tens down toward units column instead of the other way.

Give the quotients of these:

$96 \div 8 =$ $126 \div 9 =$ $161 \div 7 =$

SPELLING

arithmetic	separating	operations	product
combining	subtraction	process	minus
addition	division	columns	result
multiplication	fundamental	remainder	quotient
multiplied	borrow	contain	instead

THE outside of the earth is called the surface of the earth The surface of the earth is composed of land and water. Three fourths of the earth's surface is covered with water, and only one fourth is land.

The large bodies of water are called oceans. There are five great oceans: the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, the Antarctic Ocean, and the Indian Ocean. The Pacific Ocean is the largest.

The large bodies of land are called continents. There are six continents: Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, and Australia. Asia is the largest of the continents.

The smaller bodies of water are called seas, gulfs, or bays. Of these there are many: the Mediterranean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico are the largest. Others are the Caribbean Sea, Hudson Bay, the North Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea, the Caspian Sea, the Adriatic Sea, the Bay of Biscay, the Ægean Sea, the Gulf of Guinea, the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal, the South China Sea, the East China Sea, the Japan Sea, the Sea of Okhotsk, and some others. Find these gulfs, bays, and seas on a map or a globe.

The smaller bodies of land are called islands. The largest and most important islands on the globe are the British Isles, Japan, the Philippines, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, New Guinea, New Zealand, Ceylon, Madagascar, Cuba, Haiti, Porto Rico, and Jamaica. Find these islands on a map or a globe.

A small body of water entirely surrounded by land is called a lake. The largest group of lakes in the world is

the five Great Lakes of North America. The names of these lakes are Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario. The largest lakes in Europe are Lake Ladoga and Lake Onega in northern Russia. The largest lakes in Africa are Lake Victoria Nyanza and Lake Tanganyika. The largest lake in Asia is Lake Aral, sometimes called the Aral Sea. Find these lakes on the map.

A narrow body of water connecting two larger bodies of water is called a strait, or a channel. The most important straits in the world are the English Channel, the Strait of Florida, the Strait of Gibraltar, the Dardanelles, the Kattegat, the Bosporus, Mozambique Channel, the Strait of Malacca, the Strait of Babel-Mandeb and others. Find these straits on the map or globe, and tell what bodies of water each connects.

A narrow neck of land connecting two larger bodies of land is called an isthmus. The most important isthmus in the world is the Isthmus of Panama. The United States has dug a ship canal across this isthmus. Another important isthmus is the Isthmus of Suez. The English Government has a ship canal across this isthmus.

Spelling

surface	Arctic	Guinea	Michigan
compared	Antarctic	British Isles	connecting
oceans	continents	Philippines	strait
gulfs	Australia	Superior	channel
isthmus	Panama	Suez	canal

Words That Come from Other Words

add	remain	multiply	subtract	divide
addition	remainder	multiplication	subtraction	division

MARYLAND

LORD BALTIMORE founded the colony of Maryland. He was a Catholic, and the Catholics were then being persecuted in England. But Lord Baltimore believed that every one should have religious liberty, so he sent over Protestants as well as Catholics when he set up his colony in America. They first settled at St. Mary's and made farms along the Potomac River. Then they built Annapolis, and bought farms along the shores of Chesapeake Bay. They had very large farms, and owned many slaves. A large farm is called an estate. These settlers raised tobacco and wheat. They traded with the Indians for beaver skins. They sold tobacco and furs in England. They sent lumber and flour to the West Indies.

By and by the people of Maryland built Baltimore on Chesapeake Bay. It had a good harbor and many ships came there to trade. These ships brought furniture and clothing from England. They brought sugar and molasses from the West Indies. Baltimore became a great city.

WORDS THAT ARE PRONOUNCED THE SAME

piece	reed	red	seem	steel	ate	there
peace	read	read	seam	steal	eight	their

WORDS THAT COME FROM OTHER WORDS

Mary	single	plus	live	order
Maryland	singular	plural	alive	ordinance
pave	detect	giving thanks		south
pavement	detective	Thanksgiving		southern

Some Words Ending in *ing*

When *ing* is added to a word to make another word, the *e* on the end of the first word is usually dropped:

come	pave	make	save	live	starve
coming	paving	making	saving	living	starving

When the word ends in a consonant, the consonant is sometimes doubled before the *ing:*

cut	stop	put	bed
cutting	stopping	putting	bedding
step	run	let	set
stepping	running	letting	setting

Some Words Ending in *ed*

When *ed* is added to a word which ends in a consonant to make another word, the consonant sometimes is doubled:

compel	ship	slip
compelled	shipped	slipped
admit	stop	drop
admitted	stopped	dropped

Sometimes the *d* or *ed* at the end of the word is pronounced like *t.*

pronounced	established	smoked
slipped	stopped	increased

What is a consonant?
Name all the vowels.

MANY people settled in the southern part of our country. They came from England and Scotland. They settled in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. At that time, in England, a man who could not pay his debts was put in prison and had to stay there until his debts were paid. Of course he could not pay his debts if he were kept in prison where he could not work. Georgia was settled to make a place for these poor debtors.

The people who came to the Southern states in ships settled along the rivers. They had large farms and many slaves. They raised rice and indigo. The Scotch-Irish came from Pennsylvania down through the Shenandoah Valley. They settled the valley of the Shenandoah River and then the hill lands of North Carolina and South Carolina. They built log cabins and cleared small farms. They raised corn and wheat, and had many cattle. They traded with the Indians. They did not own slaves.

Charleston had a good harbor and many ships came there to trade with the people of the Southern states. They brought furniture and clothing from England, and took back rice, indigo, and furs. They took corn and wheat to the West Indies, and brought back sugar, molasses, and slaves. Charleston became the largest city in the Southern states.

WORDS THAT LOOK ALIKE

steam	old	large	till	fill	deep
stream	cold	charge	until	mill	sleep
seam	told	barge	will	still	sheep

When we make a sentence we say something about something. When we say, "Children play," we are speaking of children, and the thing we say about them is that they play. The name of the thing we are speaking about is called the subject of the sentence, and the word which tells what we are saying about that subject is the predicate of the sentence.

In the sentence given above, *children* is the subject and *play* is the predicate. In the sentence "The sun shines," the *sun* is the subject and *shines* is the predicate. When the predicate is a verb of action which needs something else to make its meaning complete, the name of the person or thing upon which the action falls is called the object. Thus, the sentence, "Carpenters build," is incomplete. They must build something. The act of building must fall upon something. When we say "Carpenters build houses," we have a complete sentence of which *carpenters* is the subject, *build* is the predicate, and *houses* is the object.

Name the subject, the predicate, and the object in the following sentences:

The king persecuted the Pilgrims.
The Puritans settled Massachusetts.
The settlers cut down the trees.
The Quakers built Philadelphia.

Sometimes the predicate is complete without an object. Then the sentence has no object. In the sentence "The settlers came to America," *the settlers* is the subject and *came* is the predicate; *to America* tells where they came.

Name the subject and predicate in the following sentences:

The Pilgrims came in 1620.
The children play before the door.
The animals run away.
The settlers worked for John Smith.

Sometimes the predicate is not a verb of action but a verb of being, like *am*, *is*, or *was*. Then this word and another make up the predicate. Thus, in the sentence, "The grass is green," *grass* is the subject and *is green* is the predicate. Name the subject and predicate in these sentences:

I am hungry.
The flowers are beautiful.
The winter was cold.
George Washington was a great man.
The elephant is a large animal.
New York is the largest city in the United States.

See if you can write a sentence having a subject, a predicate, and an object. See if you can write one having a subject and a predicate only.

Natural and Artificial

A thing is natural if it is made by nature. It is artificial if it is made by man.

The light of the sun is natural light. Gas light or electric light is artificial light.

A river is a natural waterway. A canal is an artificial waterway.

Natural flowers grow in the park. The flowers on a woman's hat are artificial.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE

THE government of a state is very much like the government of a city. The men who make the laws for the state are called legislators. When they are all gathered together they are called the State Legislature. The legislators of the state sit in two rooms, or houses. The upper house is called the Senate, and its members are called senators. The lower house in most of the states is called the House of Representatives and its members are called representatives. All the legislators of a state are elected by the voters to represent certain districts from which they are elected.

When a law is proposed before either house it is called a bill. The bill is first discussed by the members of the house where it was proposed. If a majority of that house are in favor of it, it is passed, and is then sent to the other house. The members of this house now discuss the bill, and, if a majority are in favor of it, it is passed.

When a bill has been passed by both houses of the legislature, it is sent to the governor of the state. If he approves it, he signs it, and it is then a law of the state. If the governor does not approve it, he vetoes it, and sends it back to the house where it started. If, now (in most of the states), two thirds of the members of each house of the legislature vote for the bill, it becomes a law without the signature of the governor; but if it does not get this two-thirds majority, it does not become a law.

WORDS THAT COME FROM OTHER WORDS

legislate	govern	legislature	represent	senate
legislator	governor	government	representative	senator

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE

It is the duty of the governor of the state to enforce the laws passed by the state legislature. To enforce a law means the same thing as to execute it. Because it is the duty of the governor to execute the laws of the state, he is often called the Chief Executive officer of the state. The house in which he lives is called the Executive Mansion. The governor is elected by the voters of the whole state. Legislators represent the voters of their districts, but the governor represents the people of the whole state.

The governor is the commander of the state militia. Militiamen are citizens who have been organized and drilled as soldiers and who may be called upon to do military duty within the state when there is trouble among its citizens. When the trouble is over, they are sent home and go to work like other citizens.

In some states the governor has charge of the penitentiary, where the criminals of the state are sent for punishment. He also has charge of the state asylums for the insane, for the blind, for the deaf, and for other unfortunate people.

There are also state courts whose duty it is to try cases where state law has been broken or violated.

The mayor is the chief executive officer of the city.

The governor is the chief executive officer of the state.

SPELLING

government	majority	execute	penitentiary
legislature	members	executive	asylum
representatives	approves	commander	insane
districts	signature	militia	unfortunate
discussed	mansion	military	violated

Sometimes we do not use nouns when we write or speak about persons or things. Sometimes we use other words that mean the same thing but take the place of the nouns. These words are called pronouns. In the sentence, "I saw the man as he came down the street," the word *he* is a pronoun because it means the same person as the word *man*, and takes the place of that word. If we did not have pronouns, we should often have to use the same noun over and over again in the same sentence. The principal pronouns in the English language are:

Singular				*Plural*	
I	he	she	it	they	we
my	his	her	its	their	our
me	him	her	it	them	us

Name the pronouns in these sentences:

I brought my book to the evening school. The man who sits behind me said that he brought his book and placed it on the desk behind him. The woman who sits across from me said that she brought her book and placed it on the desk in front of her. Then all the people said that they had brought their books and held the books out in front of them.

Fill these blanks with the proper pronouns:

I put —— hat on —— head and —— friend asked —— to hand —— hat to ——. My wife said —— was ready to go home and I handed —— cloak to ——. My friend's wife said —— was ready to go also. We put on —— hats and cloaks.

SETTLERS LANDING IN RHODE ISLAND

NEW ENGLAND

ROGER WILLIAMS was a preacher in Boston and Salem. The Puritans had come to America to have their own church, but they did not want any other church in Massachusetts. They did not like what Roger Williams preached and therefore they drove him out of the colony. It was winter, and the ground was covered with snow. He went out into the forest among the Indians. They took him to their wigwams and gave him food to eat.

Roger Williams went to Rhode Island and lived for some time with the Indians there. Other people came to him from Massachusetts and they built the city of Providence.

In the Puritan settlements around Boston none but the people who belonged to the Puritan Church were allowed to vote. Thomas Hooker was a preacher who lived in Cambridge. He was a Puritan, but he thought that the church and the state were two different things and that every one should be allowed to vote for the officers of the state. He and the people of his church decided to make a new settlement on the Connecticut River. They sold their farms and their houses in Cambridge to some people who had just come over from England. Then they moved to the Connecticut River. The women and children rode on horses but the men walked and drove the cattle through the forest. It was summer. They lived upon the milk from the cows and the berries they gathered by the way. At night they camped out in the woods. The road they traveled was called the Old Bay Path. When they reached the Connecticut River, they built three towns and cleared many farms around them. This was the beginning of the state of Connecticut. Hartford was the largest of these towns, and it was made the capital of the new state. Every one was free in Connecticut.

There were now four settlements in New England: Plymouth, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The people all lived in towns and had small farms near them. The people of each town could meet together and talk about what they wanted to do. In a few years there were 25,000 people in the four colonies of New England. But the king of England did not like the people of New England. He wished to rule them in his own way and they wanted to be free. Finally, the four colonies united so as to be stronger against the king. They called themselves the United Colonies of New England.

There were still many tribes of Indians in New England. Philip, the son of Massasoit, was the chief of one of these tribes. He thought that the white man was taking all the lands away from the Indians, and he persuaded the Indian tribes of New England to join together. They attacked the towns in Massachusetts and Connecticut, burned many houses, and killed many people. This war is called King Philip's.

The New England states are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

SPELLING

colony	preach	decided	traveled
colonies	preacher	Connecticut	begin
family	Providence	berry	beginning
families	allowed	berries	stronger

Be careful to pronounce the *d* in such words as these:

believed	buried	called	oiled
received	stormed	sailed	boiled
resigned	captured	raised	spoiled

Be careful to pronounce the *wh* in these words:

which what where when

Be careful to pronounce the *th* in such words as these:

these those that this then them thus than though

Notice that the *th* in the following words has a little different sound:

thing	tooth	lath	breath
thin	both	three	thumb
thick	health	third	thimble
booth	path	wealth	thank

Sir William Berkeley was the governor of Virginia in 1675. There were then about 40,000 people in that colony. Two thousand of them were negro slaves and six thousand were white servants brought from England. There were no towns in Virginia. Most of the people owned large estates and raised tobacco, which they sold to England. About eighty ships came over each year to trade with these planters. They brought furniture for the houses, clothing for the planter's family, and axes, plows, and hoes for use on the plantations. They carried back tobacco and beaver skins.

Governor Berkeley had been appointed by the king of England. He lived in a large mansion on a plantation of a thousand acres a few miles from Jamestown. He called the place "Greenspring." He had many servants and carriages. He dressed in silk and laces, ate the best food, and drank the best wine. He was a friend of the king and wanted to live like a king. He believed in the king's church, and drove the Puritans out of Virginia as the king had driven them out of England. He did not believe in religious liberty.

The laws of Virginia were made by the representatives of the people. All the free people had voted for these representatives, and no one could compel the people to pay taxes without the consent of these representatives. Berkeley wanted to make the people pay more taxes, and he said that only those who owned farms or houses should be allowed to vote. This meant that the poor man was to have no rights at all. Only the rich man was to have his rights.

The people did not like what Governor Berkeley did. They were ready to fight for their rights. They gathered together into a small army and chose Nathaniel Bacon to be their leader. They marched against Jamestown and drove the governor across Chesapeake Bay. They made a new government for Virginia in which every one was given the right to vote for the members of the state legislature.

Nathaniel Bacon died suddenly, and there was no one to take his place. Berkeley came back and was the governor of Virginia again. But the people had shown that they were ready to fight with the king's governor for their own rights.

Spelling

plant	servants	driven	allowed
planter	carry	compel	given
plantation	carriage	consent	suddenly

Principal Parts of Verbs

When a verb is used with *have* or *has* it is said to be in the perfect tense. The present tense, the past tense, and the perfect tense are called the principal parts of English verbs, because all other forms of the verbs are made from these three. Sometimes these parts are formed regularly, by adding *d* or *ed* to the present form to make each of the others.

Notice the verbs in these sentences:

I work with my hands.
The men worked for Captain John Smith.
The man has worked ever since he came to America.

But in a great many English verbs the principal parts are formed irregularly, by changing the word itself, or by adding other endings than *d* or *ed*. Notice the verbs in these sentences:

Please give me a pencil.
My friend gave me a pencil.
Every one was given the right to vote.
I drive the horses to the barn.
They drove the governor across Cheasapeake Bay.
Roger Williams was driven out of Massachusetts.

Here are the principal parts of some of the verbs we have used.

Present	*Past*	*Perfect*
come	came	has come
live	lived	has lived
eat	ate	has eaten
walk	walked	has walked
catch	caught	has caught
call	called	has called
stick	stuck	has stuck
make	made	has made
wear	wore	has worn
take	took	has taken
go	went	has gone
shine	shone	has shone
cook	cooked	has cooked
sleep	slept	has slept
tell	told	has told
build	built	has built
fly	flew	has flown
strike	struck	has struck

If you rub two sticks of wood together they will get hot. If you could rub them hard enough and fast enough and long enough they would take fire and burn. The Indians used to start fires that way. They took a small round stick and placed the end of it on a flat stick. Then they would turn the round stick in their hands so fast that the flat stick would take fire.

If you strike a piece of steel against a hard rock, it will make a spark. You have seen the sparks from the shoe of a horse as it strikes on the stones of the street. If the spark falls on dry paper or dry leaves, it may start a fire. The early settlers in America used to start fires that way. Others always carried a piece of flint and a piece of steel. When they wanted a fire, they gathered a bunch of dry leaves, and then struck a spark into them by knocking the flint against the steel.

But in these days everybody starts fires with matches. A match is a small stick of soft wood with a tip of phosphorus on one end. Phosphorus takes fire so easily that it will burn in the air without any rubbing. The phosphorus on the heads of matches is covered with wax. When we wish to start a fire, we strike the head of the match on wood, or any rough thing. This rubs off the wax.

The friction of the rubbing causes heat and this sets fire to the phosphorus. As the phosphorus burns it sets fire to the stick of wood, and the fire is started.

Matches are made in Sweden, in Canada, and in many other countries.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE government of the United States is very much like the government of the state. The legislature of the United States is called Congress.

CONGRESS

The Congress of the United States is divided into two houses: a Senate and a House of Representatives. Each state has two senators. They are elected by the voters of the whole state, for a term of six years. No one can be a senator who has not reached the age of thirty years, who has not been a citizen of the United States for at least nine years, and who is not, when elected, an inhabitant of the state from which he is chosen. The vice-president of the United States is the president of the senate.

The two senators from this state are —— and ——.

Members of the house of representatives are generally called congressmen. They are elected by the voters of certain districts of the states, known as congressional districts. Their term of office is two years. No one can be a representative in Congress who has not reached the age of twenty-five years, been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who is not an inhabitant of the state from which he is chosen. Representatives are apportioned among the states in proportion to their population. The states having the largest population have the greatest number of representatives in Congress. They represent the people of their districts, and the senators represent the people of the whole state.

The name of the congressman from this district is ——.

When a bill is proposed before either house of Congress,

it is first discussed or debated. If a majority of the members of that house are in favor of it, it is passed and sent to the other house. There it is debated again. If a majority of the members of this house are in favor of it, it is passed and sent to the president. If he is in favor of it, he signs it, and the bill is then a law. If the president is not in favor of it, he vetoes it, and sends it back to the house in which it started. Now, if two thirds of the members of both houses vote in favor of it, the bill becomes a law without the signature of the president.

Congress is the only body in the United States that has power to declare war, raise an army or a navy, regulate commerce with other countries, coin money, establish post-offices, or pass naturalization laws.

The President

The president of the United States is elected by a college of electors. These electors are elected by the voters of the different states. Each state has as many presidential electors as it has senators and representatives in Congress. These electors elect the president, but as they are always pledged before they are elected to vote for a certain man for president, the people practically elect the president. No one can be elected president of the United States who has not reached the age of thirty-five years, is not a natural born citizen, and has not been fourteen years a resident within the United States. The term of the president's office is —— years, and his salary is —— a year.

The name of the present president of the United States is ——.

The president is the chief executive of the United States. It is his duty to see that the laws passed by Congress are

enforced. He is commander in chief of the armies and the navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states when called into the service of the United States. He makes treaties with other countries, appoints ambassadors and consuls to other countries, appoints judges of the United States courts, postmasters, collectors of revenue, and other officers. But the senate must consent to all treaties and all appointments.

The president has a cabinet of advisers who help him administer the laws. His cabinet consists of a Secretary of State, a Secretary of the Treasury, a Secretary of War, a Secretary of the Navy, an Attorney General, a Postmaster General, a Secretary of the Interior, a Secretary of Agriculture, a Secretary of Commerce, and a Secretary of Labor.

Because it is the duty of the president to administer the laws, his term of office is called his administration.

The United States Courts

Because it is the duty of Congress to make the laws, it is called the legislative department of the government.

Because it is the duty of the president to execute the laws, he and his helpers are called the executive department of the government.

The courts of the United States are called the judicial department of the government. The judicial department of the United States government consists of one supreme court and such inferior courts as Congress has established.

executive	president	ambassador
judicial	department	postmaster
legislative	government	commander
elector	voter	citizen

legislate	portion	congress	serve
legislator	apportioned	congressman	servant
legislative	proportion	congressional	service
reside	preside	execute	elect
resident	president	executive	elector
judge	inhabit	people	administer
judicial	inhabitant	population	administration

Adjectives

If you say to me, "Please give me a piece of paper," I can give you any kind of paper, white, red, black, newspaper, plain paper, ruled paper, any kind. But if you say to me, "Please give me a piece of white paper," you limit me to paper of a certain color. Again, if you say to me, "Please give me a piece of ruled paper," you limit me to a certain kind of paper, paper with ruled lines upon it. Words that limit, or modify, or change the meaning of nouns in that way are called adjectives. In the two sentences given above, the words *white* and *ruled* are adjectives, because they limit the meaning of the word paper.

Name the adjectives in the following sentences:

The Pilgrims had good gardens.
Boston had a safe harbor.
The settlers built warm houses.
The Virginians owned large farms.
The Puritans were rich men.
The settlers came for religious liberty.
A match is a small stick of soft wood.

MARQUETTE AND JOLIET WITH THE INDIANS

CANADA

SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN was a Frenchman who came to America to make a French settlement. In only one ship, he and his men sailed up the St. Lawrence River as far as the place where now stands the city of Quebec. He made friends with the Indians, and went with a party of them to a large lake in what is now New York. There they met some of their enemies. Champlain and his men had guns. The Indians had never seen or heard a gun before. They ran away at the first shot. The lake where this happened is now called Lake Champlain.

Many other Frenchmen came to the St. Lawrence River. They settled Quebec and Montreal. They traded with the Indians, who brought their furs down the small streams to the great river.

The Frenchmen liked to go among the Indians and live in their wigwams. They sang the Indian songs and danced the Indian dances. They wanted to buy the beaver skins from the Indians. They went up the Ottawa River and on to Lake Huron. Then they went on to Lake Michigan. They built forts at Mackinac and at Green Bay.

Father Marquette and Louis Joliet came to Green Bay from France. The Indians had been telling of a great river to the west, and these men had come to find it. They paddled down the Wisconsin River in canoes, until they came to the Mississippi. They floated down the Mississippi River as far as Arkansas. Then they knew that this was the river they were looking for, and they turned back. They paddled up the Illinois River, crossed to Lake Michigan at Chicago, and went back to Green Bay.

La Salle was a Frenchman who came to Canada to trade for furs in the great West. He built a ship at Niagara Falls, and sailed to Mackinac. He named his ship the *Griffin*. It was the first ship that ever sailed on the Great Lakes. At Mackinac La Salle loaded the *Griffin* with beaver skins and sent her back to Niagara Falls. But she never got there. She was lost on the Great Lakes.

La Salle did not go back with the *Griffin*. He and his men took Indian canoes and paddled up Lake Michigan to the St. Joseph River, where he built a fort. Then he crossed over to the Kankakee River and floated down to the Illinois. He built a fort at Peoria, and went down the Mississippi to its mouth.

The king of France gave La Salle four ships and many men. He sailed to the Gulf of Mexico, but he could not find the mouth of the Mississippi River. He built a fort on the coast of Texas and then started to make his way

on foot to the Mississippi River. In the forest, one of his men who disliked him, hid behind a tree, and shot him.

Many other Frenchmen came to Canada and settled on the Bay of Fundy. They called the settlement Acadia. They cleared farms and raised corn and garden vegetables. They had many cattle. They hunted wild animals and traded with the Indians for beaver skins.

Rules for Capital Letters

The first word in every sentence should begin with a capital letter.

The name of a person or place should begin with a capital letter.

The first word in each line of poetry should begin with a capital letter.

The pronoun *I* should always be a capital letter.

Spelling

Champlain	Kankakee	Ottawa	Illinois
French	Acadia	Michigan	Marquette
St. Lawrence	Montreal	Wisconsin	La Salle
Quebec	Canada	Arkansas	Niagara Falls
generally	population	signature	establish
districts	either	declare	naturalization
inhabitant	debated	regulate	college
apportioned	majority	coin	practically
ambassadors	consuls	collectors	revenue
cabinet	advisers	treasury	attorney
secretary	interior	agriculture	commerce
because	against	consists	supreme

For many years the English colonies along the Atlantic coast kept getting larger and larger. Many people came from Europe and many others were born in this country. They built cities near the sea,—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston. They built many smaller towns, also, along the coast and on the banks of the rivers. They built hundreds of houses, and made good farms far back into the country, even as far as the Allegheny Mountains.

By the year 1750, there were 200,000 people in the English colonies. In New England there were 80,000. In Virginia there were 40,000. In Pennsylvania, 20,000. In Maryland 20,000. In New York, 18,000. In the other colonies, 25,000. They had all come to stay. They had brought their wives and children with them. They had bought lands and cleared farms. They had built homes and were raising crops upon their farms. It would not be easy to drive them away.

There were also many French people in America. They had built a few towns and cleared farms on the St. Lawrence River. They had made a settlement at New Orleans and another at Kaskaskia, in Illinois. They had built a fort at Vincennes and another at Niagara. But most of the French were fur traders. They had not brought their wives and children with them. They did not buy lands and build houses. They did not raise crops for their living. It would not be hard to drive them away.

The English began to cross over the Allegheny Mountains into the valley of the Ohio River. They wanted to trade with the Indians, and they wanted that good land for farms. But the French claimed that country, and wanted

to keep the Englishmen out of it. They built a fort at Erie, Pennsylvania. They built a fort at Pittsburgh. They said, "We will not let the English come into this country." They got the Indians to help them drive the English back.

The governor of Virginia sent George Washington to visit the French forts, and to tell the Frenchmen that the Ohio Valley belonged to the English. He was only a young man, but he was not afraid. He crossed the rivers and the mountains. He marched through the forest till he came to the French forts. He told the Frenchmen that they must leave that country because it belonged to the English. The Frenchmen said they would not go. Then Washington went back to Virginia.

The governor of Virginia then sent George Washington back with a regiment of soldiers. He was to capture the French forts and drive the Frenchmen away. He made a road through the forest. He hauled wagons and cannon over the mountains. He got as far as the Great Meadows. There he met a large number of French soldiers. He built a fort and made a good fight. But the Frenchmen had too many soldiers. Washington was compelled to surrender. But he brought back all his men, his flags, and his guns.

Then General Braddock came to America from England. He brought a thousand English soldiers to fight the French and Indians. He landed in Virginia, and many Virginians joined his army. He was going to march over the mountains to Pittsburgh. Colonel George Washington went with him.

General Braddock made a road through the forest and over the mountains. He had many horses and wagons,

and he marched very slowly. Washington wanted him to go faster, but he would not listen. Braddock thought that the Indians could not fight with regular English soldiers. Washington told him to be careful, but Braddock only laughed at him.

Braddock's army had almost reached Pittsburgh. Suddenly the French and Indians rose from behind the logs and rocks and began to fire upon the English. They were on both sides of Braddock's army, but they kept themselves hidden behind the trees. The English soldiers did not know what to do. They could not see the Indians and did not know where to shoot. They only knew that their own friends were being shot down very fast. They stood close together and fired into the trees.

But Washington and the Virginians knew what to do. They ran behind trees and logs, and waited until they could see an Indian. Then they would take careful aim and bring him down. They had fought with the Indians before. Washington had two horses killed under him, and four bullet holes through his coat.

General Braddock and many of the English soldiers were killed. The rest threw down their guns and ran away. Wagons and baggage were left on the battle field. The English soldiers took the horses and galloped back toward Virginia. But Washington again knew what to do. He and his Virginia soldiers kept back the Indians so that they could not follow the flying soldiers. The American soldiers saved the day. The battle is called Braddock's Defeat.

The French and Indian War went on for four years. Other generals and other armies came from England, and many soldiers joined them from the colonies. There was

much fighting around Lake Champlain. There was some fighting on the Mohawk River. There was more fighting around Pittsburgh. One English army took Acadia. Its people were put on English ships and scattered among the English colonies of America.

At last General Wolfe came to America with a large English army. He sailed up the St. Lawrence River and landed before Quebec. He fired cannon into the city, but he could not capture it. Then he climbed up a steep hill. He led his army up to the Plains of Abraham. Then he took the city, and the war was over. All of Canada was given to the English, and they have kept it ever since.

Spelling

Allegheny	live	Kaskaskia	meadows
make	living	Pittsburgh	surrender
making	raise	afraid	colonel
compelled	raising	regiment	listen
laughed	suddenly	careful	baggage
give	fly	fight	take
giving	flying	fighting	taking

Possessives

If you own a thing, you possess it. It is yours. Most English nouns show possession by adding an apostrophe and *s* (*'s*) to the regular form of the word. The *s* alone stands for the plural. Thus:

I see two boys, is simply plural.
I see the boy's hat, is possessive.

Notice the possessive in these sentences:
Washington's first fight.

Braddock's defeat.
The governor's house is called the executive mansion.
The president's house is called the White House.

Write the possessive of these words:

man carpenter horse dog family settler

In the pronouns possession is shown by a change in the word. Thus:

The man put *his* hat on *his* head.
The woman put *her* cloak on *her* shoulders.
The baby put *its* hood on *its* head.

Give words that have much the same meaning as these words:

work	whole	preserve	prepare
purchase	declare	create	gather

Adverbs

A word which limits the meaning of a verb, telling where, when, or how the act was done, is called an adverb. In the sentence, "The man learned quickly," the word *quickly* is an adverb, showing how the man learned. Tell the adverbs in the following sentences:

The birds sing sweetly.
The teacher speaks slowly.
The sun shines bright in my old Kentucky home.
The cars run by rapidly.
The boy spoke cheerfully.
The British were badly defeated.
The American soldiers fought bravely.

PENINSULAS

A PENINSULA is a part of a continent (or of an island) extending out into the sea.

Greece is a peninsula extending down from Europe into the Mediterranean Sea. It is shaped like a hand with the fingers spread out. It is sometimes called the hand of Europe. It also looks like the leaf of the mulberry tree.

Italy is also a part of Europe extending down into the Mediterranean Sea. It is shaped like a boot, and is sometimes called the foot of Europe. The Apennine Mountains extend north and south through the center of Italy. The Po River flows east through the northern part. Sicily is a large island near Italy.

Spain and Portugal make the Iberian Peninsula. This is the part of Europe which extends out between the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. Spain is a high country and has many mountains. The Cantabrian Mountains are in the north, and the Sierra Morena in the south. Three of the rivers in the Iberian Peninsula are the Douro, the Tagus, and the Guadiana.

Norway and Sweden make the Scandinavian Peninsula. It lies between the Baltic Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. A chain of mountains runs through the center of the peninsula.

Denmark comprises the peninsula of Jutland. It lies between the Baltic Sea and the North Sea.

Florida is a peninsula. It lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. The peninsula of Florida consists of rock made by corals: small animals working under the water. St. Augustine, Florida, is the oldest town in the mainland part of the United States.

India is a part of the continent of Asia, extending down into the Indian Ocean. It lies between the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. There are two great rivers in India: the Indus and the Ganges.

Nova Scotia is a peninsula, extending out into the Atlantic Ocean. It was settled by people from Scotland. The name Nova Scotia means New Scotland.

Alaska is a peninsula extending out from the northwest corner of North America. The United States purchased Alaska from Russia.

Lower California is a long peninsula extending down along the side of Mexico.

Spelling

peninsula	Apennine	Scandinavian	Scotland
extending	Sicily	Denmark	Jutland
mulberry	Iberian	Arabian	corals
Mediterranean	Portugal	Bengal	insects

The name peninsula means *almost an island.*

The name Mediterranean means *between the lands.*

Give the word that has the opposite meaning to each of the following words:

more	good	healthy	small
dark	better	inside	shut
long	best	forward	give
thick	sweet	thaw	buy
rise	stop	in	ask

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ARRIVES IN PHILADELPHIA

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was born in Boston. He was the youngest boy in a family of seventeen children. His father was a maker of soap and tallow candles, and also kept a small store where he sold these things. Little Benjamin helped his father make the candles. He worked in the day time and read books at night. The boy wanted to be a sailor, but his father would not let him go to sea.

One of the brothers printed a newspaper in Boston, and Benjamin learned to be a printer. He set type in the day time, and wrote articles for the paper at night. He did not want his brother to know that he was doing the writing, so he slipped the articles under the door of the office. His brother would find them there in the morning.

Benjamin's brother was not kind to him. He quarreled with the lad and beat him. When Benjamin was about seventeen years old, he ran away. He went first to New York, but could not get any work there. Then he went on to Philadelphia. At that time, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia were the only towns in the United States where there were printing shops.

When Franklin reached Philadelphia he had only one dollar in his pocket. He bought three rolls of bread for a few cents and walked up the street, carrying one roll under each arm and eating the third one. A young girl standing at the door of her father's house, saw him and laughed at him. The boy soon found work in a printing office, and went to live with that girl's father. She afterward became Franklin's wife.

Franklin made many friends in Philadelphia. He did his work well and everybody liked him. One of his friends was the governor of Pennsylvania. He wanted the young man to buy a printing press and types, and set up a printing shop of his own in Philadelphia. But Franklin had no money, and, besides, could not buy types in America. At that time one had to go to England for such things, so the governor told Benjamin to go to England for the types, and that he would lend him the money to pay for them.

Franklin went to London, but the governor did not help him. Instead, he had to go to work in a printing shop there to make money enough to bring himself back.

Franklin stayed in London for two years, and then returned to Philadelphia. For a while he worked in a printing shop, but, finally, bought a press and types of his own and began to print a newspaper. He called his

newspaper the *Pennsylvania Gazette.* Franklin worked very hard. He made his own ink, set up the type, and did all the printing himself. He had a little store in the front of his printing shop, where he sold paper of different kinds. He often wheeled the paper from the wharf to his office in a wheelbarrow. He ate very plain food and drank nothing but water. He saved his money and became a rich man.

Benjamin Franklin always liked to read books, and he bought a great many of them. At that time they were very expensive and hard to get. He and some of his friends used to meet in the evenings to read and talk together. Sometimes they would leave their books in the room where they met, so that other people could read them. Then they got together money to buy books for all of them to read. This was the first public library in America. It is still called the Philadelphia Library.

Benjamin Franklin wrote and printed *Poor Richard's Almanac.* He filled it full of wise sayings that helped make the people industrious and saving. He sold ten thousand copies every year. Poor Richard said: —

"Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."

"Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day."

"God helps those who help themselves."

"Keep your shop, and your shop will keep you."

"Pay what you owe and you will know what you own."

"One to-day is worth two to-morrows."

Franklin was a wise man.

Franklin made the first iron stove ever used in America. it burned less wood than the old fireplaces did, and it

kept the house warmer. He organized the first fire company in America. The men had leather buckets in which they carried water to throw on the fire. He built the first hospital in America. It is still the Pennsylvania Hospital. He started a school in Philadelphia which is now the University of Pennsylvania. He was the first man in America to pave a street and hire a man to sweep it. Benjamin Franklin was a good citizen.

Franklin was elected a member of the Pennsylvania legislature and helped make the laws for the state. The king of England thought so much of him that he appointed him Postmaster General to look after all the post-offices in the American colonies.

Franklin studied electricity. He thought that lightning was only great sparks of electricity in the clouds. He made a silk kite with a very long silk string. He tied a metal key to the string. One night when a storm was raging, he went out into the fields and flew this silk kite up into the clouds. The lightning was flashing all around it. Franklin put his knuckle to the key and felt an electric shock. He had discovered that lightning and electricity are the same thing. He was becoming a great man, known all over the world.

Some of the colonies sent him to England to look after their interests there. He lived in London for ten years. He did the work of an ambassador to England. Then the colonies sent him to France, where he helped them during the American Revolution.

He borrowed money from France for the colonies. He got the king of France to send French soldiers and French ships to help the American colonies fight. He did a great many things to help America.

A fraction is a part of a unit. It is always less than one. When a thing is divided into a number of equal parts, each one of those parts is a fraction of the thing. When you write a fraction, you place below a line the number showing the number of parts into which the unit has been divided, and above the line, the number showing the number of those parts that have been taken. Thus, in the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$, the figure 4 shows that the unit has been divided into four equal parts, and the figure 3 shows that three of those parts have been taken. The number written below the line is called the denominator of the fraction, because it shows the name, or denomination, of each part. The word *denomination* means *name*. The number written above the line is called the *numerator* of the fraction because it shows the number of parts taken. The word *numerator* means *numberer*. Read these fractions: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{7}{8}$.

The fractions $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{1000}$, and so on, are in the decimal scale. That is, ten of one make one of the next larger. Ten thousandths make one hundredth, ten hundredths make one tenth. These are called decimal fractions. They are written like whole numbers, but we place a period before them to show where whole numbers leave off and fractions begin. Thus, 2.2 is read two and two tenths; 4.75 is read four and seventy-five hundredths. Read these: 142.67; 367.142; 46.02.

Dollars and cents are written in the same way. The dollar is the unit, and cents are written as fractions of a dollar. Thus, $44.25 might be read forty-four and twenty-five hundredths dollars.

What is meant by "decimal notation"?

THE people of the colonies traded with the Indians. At first they traded beads and knives for corn, in order to keep themselves from starving. Afterwards they traded beads, scissors, and hatchets for beaver skins. The people of New York, Canada, and Pennsylvania bought thousands of beaver skins from the Indians. They were sold again to the people of Europe, who made them into hats and coats.

The people of the colonies built ships. They got the wood from the trees of the forests. They got the iron, the ropes, and the sails from Europe. They could build ships cheaper and better than the people of Europe could. Most of the ships were built in New England; but many were built at Philadelphia and New York also. Some of these ships were built to sell in Europe, and some to carry on trade with other countries.

The people of the colonies raised wheat and corn. They built mills and ground the wheat into flour. They sold the flour to Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies. Sometimes they baked the flour into bread and sold the bread in foreign countries.

The people of the colonies caught fish. Hundreds of boats and a great many men were busy catching codfish on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, or mackerel in Cape Cod Bay. They caught hundreds of barrels of fish every year. They salted the fish in barrels and sold them to Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies.

The people of the colonies killed whales. They followed the whales in strong boats and killed them with long spears, called harpoons. They then boiled the oil out

of the whales' fat. Sometimes they caught whales that were 60 feet long. The oil was sold in Europe to burn in lamps. The colonists sold whalebone in Europe, also.

The colonists traded with England. Virginia sent many shiploads of tobacco to England, and brought back furniture, clothing, and farming implements. South Carolina sent rice and indigo to England, and brought back furniture and clothing. New England sent masts for ships, pitch and tar, and many kinds of lumber, and brought back clothing, shoes, iron, cloth for sails, and ropes for the rigging of ships.

The colonists traded with Spain, Portugal, and the Madeira Islands. They sent fish, flour, pork, staves for making wine-barrels, and brought back wool, iron, fruits, and wines.

The largest trade the colonists had was with the West Indies. The colonists sent them fish, flour, pork, staves for barrels, horses, and lumber, and brought back sugar, fruits, ginger, and molasses. The molasses was made into rum and then sold to the fishermen on the Grand Banks, and to the working men of all the colonies. Many barrels of rum were taken to the coast of Africa and traded for negro slaves. The slaves were then sold to the West Indies, or to the southern colonies.

The people of the American colonies had a very large trade with the people of the rest of the world.

Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs

When you say that Mr. Smith is a rich man, you mean that he has a great deal of money. When you say that Mr. Jones is a richer man than Mr. Smith, you mean that he has more money than Mr. Smith has. When you say

that Mr. Brown is the richest man of the three, you mean that he has more money than either Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones. He has the most money of any of them.

You compare these men, as to the amount of money they have. There are different degrees of richness. They are all rich, but one is richer than another, and a third is the richest of the three.

One man is tall, another taller, but a third man is the tallest of them all. There are different degrees of tallness.

When an English adjective changes its form to express different degrees of the quality, it is said to be compared. The process is called *comparison*. *Rich* is the positive degree of the comparison; *richer* is the comparative degree; and *richest* is the superlative degree. *Tall* is the positive degree; *taller* is the comparative degree; and *tallest* is the superlative degree.

Most English adjectives form their comparative degree by adding *er* to the positive form; and form the superlative degree by adding *est* to the positive form.

Write the comparative and superlative degree of each of the following adjectives:

bright light dark cold hard soft hot poor

Some English adjectives, mostly the long words, are compared by putting the word *more* before the positive to form the comparative, and the word *most* before the positive to form the superlative.

This has been a beautiful day.

Yesterday was a more beautiful day than to-day has been.

Sunday was the most beautiful day of all the week.

Some of the most common English adjectives are compared irregularly.

Positive	*Comparative*	*Superlative*
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
much	more	most

Adverbs are generally compared by using *more* and *most*, but some add *er* and *est*.

The boy runs fast.
The dog runs faster than the boy.
The deer runs fastest of all.
A bird flies swiftly.
An arrow flies more swiftly than a bird.
A bullet flies most swiftly of all.

Words That Come from Other Words

three	five	seven	ten
thirds	fifths	sevenths	tenths
four	six	eight	hundred
fourths	sixths	eighths	hundredths

What shorter words do you see in these words:

clothing	congressman	representatives
government	electors	collectors
legislature	presidential	sailors
healthy	seventeen	different

A DESERT is a place where grass and trees will not grow. Some places are desert because they are too cold for plants to grow. Others are desert because they are too dry. All plants must have sunlight, heat, and water, or they will not grow.

The Cold Desert. In the far north it is very cold. The winters are very long. In some places the earth is covered with ice and snow for nine months in every year. The summers are only three months long. The ground is frozen all the year, except a swampy layer on top in summer. The roots of trees cannot go deep into it. Nothing will grow but moss and a few small plants and shrubs. Even the shrubs do not grow up like bushes, but creep along the ground like vines.

Animals that eat grass cannot live in the cold desert. There are no horses or cattle or sheep there. The reindeer and the musk ox can live there, for they eat the moss that grows in swampy places. In winter they have to dig deep under the snow to find moss to eat. The people of the cold desert use the reindeer as we do horses and cattle. They put harness on them and hitch them to sleds. Then they drive over the ice and snow. They milk the reindeer as we do cows, and drink their milk. They eat the flesh of the reindeer, and make leather of its skin. Sometimes they have dogs which they hitch to their sleds and drive from place to place.

Many of the animals that live in the cold desert are flesh eaters. They live upon the flesh of other animals. The seal and the walrus catch fish to eat. The walrus has great long teeth which the people sell for ivory. The

seals have a very soft thick fur which the people use for clothing, — it keeps them so warm. The people eat the flesh and fat of the seal and the walrus. The polar bear lives upon young seals and other small animals. The people eat the flesh of the polar bear, and use the skins for bed clothes. There are many fishes in the waters of the sea and in the rivers. When the ice is broken the people kill them with spears.

There is no wood in the frozen desert. The people build their winter houses of blocks of ice and snow. Their summer houses are tents covered with skins. They have a light boat made of walrus skin. They have neither wood nor coal with which to make fires. They burn the oil taken from the seal and the walrus. Most of their weapons are made of bone. Their needles are made of bone.

There are frozen deserts in all the lands that border on the Arctic Ocean. The people who live in Greenland and northern Alaska are called Eskimos. Those who live in Lapland are called Lapps. Some of the people in frozen deserts are hunters, like the Indians. Their weapons are the bow and arrow, and the spear, or harpoon. Some of them have herds of reindeer, and move about from place to place in search of food for them.

The Dry Desert. In some parts of the world the ground is so dry that plants will not grow. Sometimes no rain falls on these deserts for four or five years at a time. The ground is covered with rocks and dry sand, and the sun shines very hot. The only plants that grow at all are the prickly cactus and, here and there, a clump of coarse grass. Most of these dry deserts are near the equator, and the winters are very short. Snow never falls, and water never freezes. There are no rivers in the dry desert.

Sometimes there are springs of water in the dry desert. Around these the ground is damp and covered with grass and other plants. The date palm tree grows around these springs, and dates are the principal food in the desert. These green spots are called oases. Men live in these oases, build houses, raise rice, millet, olives, and grapes. They also raise cattle, sheep, and goats.

The only animals used on the dry desert are the camel and the horse. Most camels can go three or four days without water to drink. Men who cross the desert ride upon horses or camels, and heavy packs of goods are carried upon the backs of camels. A number of traders traveling together in this way form a *caravan*. The goods are carried from the rich countries on one side of the desert to trade in the rich countries on the other side. The caravans stop at the oases to get water and food.

The men who cross the desert live in low open tents made of dark cloth. The cloth is woven of camel's hair or sheep's wool. The men wear loose cotton clothing to keep them cool. They eat dates and drink camel's milk. There are bands of robbers on the deserts. They carry long rifles and sometimes attack the caravans to take away the goods they are carrying.

The Sahara, in northern Africa, is the largest desert in the world. It is almost as large as the United States. It takes a caravan three months to cross it.

SPELLING

desert	creep	harness	flesh eaters
frozen	reindeer	hitch	grass eaters
walrus	ivory	pole	Eskimo
cactus	oases	polar	harpoon

My Old Kentucky Home

MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME

The sun shines bright in the old Kentucky home,
'Tis summer, the darkies are gay;
The corn top's ripe, and the meadow's in the bloom,
While the birds make music all the day.
The young folks roll on the little cabin floor,
All merry, all happy and bright;
By and by hard times comes a-knocking at the door,
Then, my old Kentucky home, good-night.

Chorus

Weep no more, my lady,
Oh weep no more to-day.
We will sing one song for the old Kentucky home,
For the old Kentucky home far away.

After the French and Indian War, France gave Canada and the eastern half of the Mississippi Valley to the English. The forts along the Ohio River and on the Great Lakes had to be guarded against the Indians by English soldiers. These soldiers would have to be paid, and the King of England said that the people of the colonies ought to be taxed by the English Parliament to get the money to pay them. The people of the colonies did not object to paying the taxes, but they thought that no one but their own representatives had any right to vote taxes upon them. They objected to being taxed by England.

The Parliament first made a law placing a tax on sugar, molasses, and other goods bought by the colonies from foreign lands. The tax was so high that American merchants could not pay it. They could not continue their trade with the French West Indies. They could trade only with England and the English colonies. They could not sell much of their flour, salt pork, fish, or lumber, for England did not need these things. They could not make much rum, for they could not get cheap molasses from the West Indies. Many of the ships which they had built would be of no use to them. But the tax was evaded and trade went on almost as before.

Then the English passed a law called the Stamp Act. All paper used in the colonies for making notes, for making deeds of land, for printing newspapers, had to have stamps on them and these stamps had to be bought from England. This was a tax forced upon the Americans by the English king. The representatives of the people of the colonies had nothing to say about it. But the Americans would not pay such a tax. They seized the men who had

charge of the stamps and drove them out of town. They burned the stamps in the streets, and went on printing their newspapers without them. The Americans would not obey the Stamp Act.

A meeting of representatives from all the colonies was called at New York, so that all the colonies would act together against the Stamp Act. Nine of the colonies sent representatives to this meeting, which was called the Stamp Act Congress. They adopted a Declaration of Rights, in which they declared that no one had any right to tax the people of America, except the representatives of the people, in the legislatures of the different colonies.

The English repealed the Stamp Act, but a few years later, English soldiers were sent to Boston. They camped in the middle of the town, and marched up and down the streets. The people of Boston did not like to have the soldiers there. They hooted at them, and threw snowballs at them. One night the soldiers fired upon a crowd of people. They killed four men and wounded several others. This is known as the Boston Massacre. It made the people of the colonies very angry.

In 1773 the English tried to collect a tax on tea. Several shiploads of tea were sent to the four largest cities in America, — Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston. But the people would not let the tea be sold. At Charleston the tea was landed but was stored away. At New York and Philadelphia the ships were sent back to England. At Boston, the governor would not let the ships go back with the tea. Then some men, dressed like Indians, went on board the ships and threw all the tea into the sea. This is called the Boston Tea Party. Parliament then passed several laws to punish Boston.

A meeting of representatives from all the colonies was called at Philadelphia. This meeting is known as the First Continental Congress. It met in September, 1774. George Washington and Patrick Henry were there from Virginia. Samuel Adams, John Adams, and John Hancock were there from Massachusetts. Roger Sherman came from Connecticut, and John Jay from New York. Twelve of the colonies sent representatives to this Congress. They adopted another Declaration of Rights, and decided to meet again the next year.

The people of Massachusetts got ready for the war. They drilled as soldiers and collected rifles and ammunition. On the night of the 18th of April, 1775, eight hundred English soldiers were sent out from Boston toward Concord. They were sent out to arrest Samuel Adams and John Hancock, who were at Lexington. Then they were to go on to Concord and take the guns and ammunition which the colonists had stored there. They tried to keep their march a secret, but Paul Revere galloped ahead of them, and gave the news to all the people.

When the English soldiers reached Lexington in the early morning, they found a few Americans drawn up in line in front of them. They commanded them to disperse, but the Americans did not move. Then the English soldiers fired upon them, and killed seven men. The Americans then dispersed, and the English went on to Concord. Adams and Hancock had escaped.

When the American farmers near Boston heard that their friends had been killed at Lexington, they began to gather along the road that leads from Concord to Boston. Each one had his rifle and plenty of powder and bullets. When the English soldiers came marching back, these

Americans fired upon them. They kept behind fences and hid behind trees and rocks. They could see the English soldiers, but the English could not see them. All the way from Concord to Boston the Americans kept shooting them down. They killed many of them, and would have captured them all if others had not been sent out from Boston to help them. This was the first battle of the American Revolution. It is called the battle of Lexington.

This battle roused the whole country. Sixteen thousand American soldiers gathered around Boston. This was the first American army. The men were not soldiers; they were farmers, fishermen, sailors, and storekeepers. But they were fighting for their rights, and they fought hard.

One dark night some of the Americans marched to the top of a hill across the river from Boston, and threw up breastworks there. From this place they could fire cannon balls into the English camp. They had kept their march a secret, and the English knew nothing about it until the morning. Then they knew that they must drive the Americans from Bunker Hill, or the Americans would drive them out of Boston.

The English soldiers formed in line of battle and marched up the hill. The Americans waited until they came very close. Then they fired steadily and rapidly. Many of the English fell dead, and the rest turned and ran down the hill. A second time they marched up the hill, and again they were driven back. But when they came the third time, the Americans, having no more powder, were forced to retreat. The English had won the battle of Bunker Hill, but they had lost many officers and men.

THE GREAT ENGLISH CHARTER

About 700 years ago there was a king of England whose name was John. He was a very wicked king. He was cruel to all his people. He forced them to pay heavy taxes, and, when they would not pay any more, he put them in prison and kept them there until they would give him money. He took the people's lands away from them and drove them from their homes.

King John had a little nephew, twelve years old, who ought to have been made king. His name was Arthur. He was a good boy, and the people loved him. But King John hated him, because he was afraid that the people might drive him away and make Arthur the king. He hired a man to put Arthur's eyes out, but the man would not do it. Then the king himself took the boy out in a boat one dark night and drowned him.

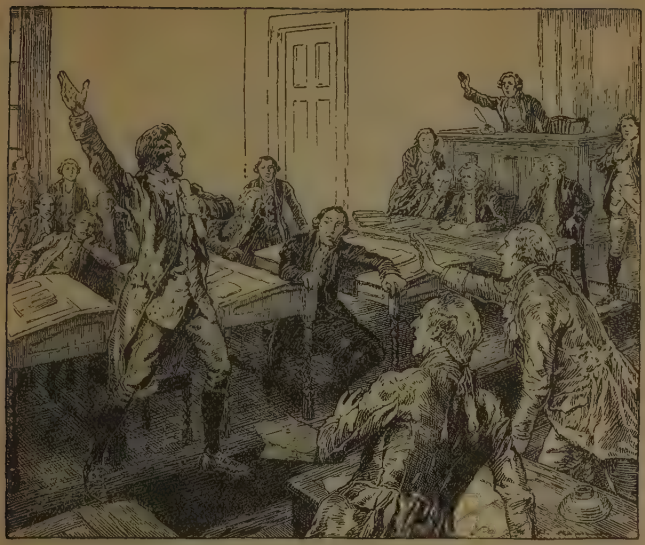
At last the strong men of England could not endure the tyranny of King John any longer. They met him in a field near London. They made a number of good laws, and forced him to promise to obey them. Since they could not trust the king, they appointed 24 men to watch him and see that he did as he had promised. These laws, written on parchment, were called the Great Charter of English Liberties. The Great Charter said:

"No man shall be put in prison except in accordance with the law of the land."

"Every man who is arrested shall have a fair trial by a jury of his fellow men."

"The king shall do justice to all men."

"No one shall have the right to tax a people, except the representatives of the people."



PATRICK HENRY

PATRICK HENRY was born in Virginia. He was a lawyer and an orator. When the Stamp Act was passed, he made speeches against it. He said the king of England had no right to tax America. He said no one had a right to tax the people of America, but their own representatives. When the war began, he was ready to do his part. Patrick Henry said, "Give me liberty, or give me death."

SPELLING

Notice that *ful* or *full* at the end of a word means full of. What is the meaning of these words:

careful	cheerful	forceful	lawful
fearful	wonderful	useful	beautiful

The second Continental Congress met at Philadelphia in May, 1775. The war had already begun, and the Congress now took charge of it. They appointed George Washington commander-in-chief of the army already gathered about Boston. He started at once to take command and rode on horseback all the way. He took command of the army under a large elm tree in Cambridge. He found an army of farmers, but he had to make them an army of soldiers. They had no tents and no uniforms. Each man wore his own suit of clothes, just as he had come from his work. Their only supply of food was what the farmers about Boston brought in for them. Each man had brought his hunting rifle, but the army had no large supply of ammunition.

One dark night Washington marched a part of his men to the top of a hill on the south side of Boston. This hill was called Dorchester Heights. The night was so cold that the ground was frozen hard. The men worked all night, and threw up breastworks of earth. From this place they could fire cannon balls down upon the English in Boston. The men worked so quietly that the enemy did not know anything about it until the morning. Then the English saw that they must leave the city. They went on board their ships and sailed away to Halifax. Washington had driven them out of Boston.

Up to that time the people of the colonies had been fighting for their rights as Englishmen. They did not think of separating from England. But now, on the 4th of July, 1776, Congress passed the Declaration of Independence, which declared that the American colonies

must be free from England and be an independent country.

The English army came back from Halifax much stronger than when it sailed away from Boston. This time it landed on Long Island. Washington was there to meet them, but he had only about half as many men as the English general had. He lost two or three small battles, and then retreated slowly up the Hudson River, fighting all the way.

Then Washington crossed the Hudson River into New Jersey. The English general followed and tried to capture him. But Washington was too wise for him. He retreated across the state of New Jersey, burning bridges and boats behind him. Early in December he crossed the Delaware River, but was careful to see that all the boats, for miles up and down the river, were kept on his side. The English must either build new boats, or wait for the river to freeze. They chose to wait, and some of them went back to New York.

But Washington did not wait for the river to freeze. He had many boats and he built many more. One cold stormy night, just before Christmas, he recrossed the river, marched nine miles through a blinding snowstorm, and in the early morning attacked the English camp. Most of them were asleep. They did not think Washington could cross the river, and they were not looking for him. Many of them were killed, and about a thousand were taken prisoners.

Washington would not let the English army go up the Hudson River, so they tried to come down it. General Burgoyne led a large body of men down from Canada. They came by Lake Champlain and crossed over to the Hudson River. They expected to go on down to New

York. But the Americans gathered in from the farms and the towns all around, and surrounded Burgoyne's army. He could not go forward and he could not go back. They fought a great battle at Saratoga, where the Americans compelled the English to surrender. Over 6000 English soldiers were taken prisoners.

Soon after this the French people decided to help the Americans. They sent money and men and arms and ships. Lafayette had already come over. He was only nineteen years old, but he proved to be a good general. He and Washington were very good friends. Baron Steuben came. He was a German but was sent by France. He drilled the American soldiers and taught them how to charge with the bayonet. He taught them how to take care of their muskets. He did the American soldiers a great deal of good. Kosciusko and Pulaski came from Poland to help make America free.

Then General Cornwallis led an English army against the southern colonies. They went in ships and landed in South Carolina. They marched through the country, took horses and cattle, burned houses and towns, and captured a great many American soldiers. General Greene was sent to stop them, but he did not have men enough. He had to retreat, and Cornwallis followed him to Virginia. Then Greene turned and fought him. The English army retreated to the coast, and then marched to Yorktown. General Lafayette was there with his part of the army. The French ships came to the bay, and no English ships could come to carry the English soldiers away. Washington and his army hurried from the Hudson River, down across New Jersey, down through Philadelphia, and down Chesapeake Bay.

There were many French soldiers and many American soldiers under Washington when they finally closed in upon General Cornwallis and the English army. They fought a great battle, and the English were compelled to surrender to Washington. The surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown took place October 19, 1781. This was the last battle of the war. The treaty of peace was signed September 3, 1783, and America was a free and independent country.

Spelling

revolution	muskets	independent	care
revolutionary	quiet	independence	careful
uniform	quietly	separate	careless
unit	declaration	retreat	treaty
storm	except	around	freeze
stormy	excepted	surround	frozen

When a sentence states a thing, it is a declarative sentence, as: — Burgoyne surrendered to the Americans.

When a sentence asks a question, it is an interrogative sentence, as: — How many men were taken prisoners?

Punctuation

You should place a period (.) at the end of every declarative sentence. You should place a question mark, or interrogation point (?) at the end of every interrogative sentence.

The period (.), the interrogation point (?), the comma (,), and others are called punctuation marks. When you use them you are said to punctuate the sentence.

A man is a male. A woman is a female.

The names of males are said to be in the masculine gender. The names of females are said to be in the feminine gender. The names of objects that are neither masculine nor feminine are said to be in the neuter gender.

The word *man* is masculine; the word *woman* is feminine; and the word *door* is neuter.

The word *rooster* is masculine; the word *hen* is feminine; and the word *egg* is neuter.

Give the gender of the following nouns:

boy	girl	hat	goose
gander	nest	carpenter	husband
sister	brother	wife	son
father	daughter	mother	corn
table	street	chair	uncle
cow	aunt	drake	governor

Among the pronouns, *he*, *his*, and *him* are masculine; *she* and *her* are feminine; and *it* and *its* are neuter.

Name the nouns in the following sentences.

Give the gender of each noun.

Give the gender of each pronoun.

The man works all day in the shop. He has to get money for his family.

The woman works all day in the house. She has to do the cooking and the washing for her family.

The book is on the table. It is made of paper. Its cover is made of cloth.

In some parts of the world only a little rain falls each year. There is not enough rain to make trees grow, and the ground is too dry to grow corn or any other crop. But the ground is covered with grass. The light rains in the early spring cause the grass to spring up rapidly, and all the land is green. But, when summer comes, the rains cease, and all the grass turns brown and dry.

These grassy plains are the homes of the grass-eating animals. Before men came, they were covered with great herds of buffalo, elk, deer, and other wild beasts. But when men came, they killed many of these wild animals, or drove them away, and put herds of sheep, goats, cattle, and camels upon these grass-covered lands.

In Asia and Africa there are wandering people who live upon such flocks and herds. They drink the milk of sheep, goats, or cattle, and make it into butter and cheese. They eat the flesh of these animals for their meat. They weave the wool into cloth for clothing, for tents, and for rugs, and use the skins of the animals for bedding, for saddles, bridles, and harness. Sometimes they get bread, or rice, or fruits, by trading with other people, but it is only on the edges of these grass lands that the people try to raise any crops at all.

Of course, all these animals must have water to drink; but there are very few streams in these grass lands. Once in a long while a spring of water is found, but they are very scarce. For the most part, the men have to depend upon wells for water for their flocks. They dig deep down into the ground, and draw the water up in buckets or pitchers, with leather straps. Of course, where water is

so scarce, a well is a very precious possession. But sometimes even these supplies of water fail, and all the herds perish from thirst.

On the great grassy plains, the men and their families live with their herds. As fast as the animals eat the grass from one place, they have to move on to a place where the grass is still fresh and growing. The herds are always on the move, hunting for grass to eat. The men must move with them. They live in tents, and have very little furniture. Their beds are only skins or rugs thrown down upon the ground. They have a few earthen pots to cook their food in. Milk and water are carried in leather bags or bottles. They have no glass. Leather is better and they have plenty of it.

The men who look after the herds ride on horses. Some of them gallop ahead to find where water and good pasture are to be had. Then come other men on horses, watching and guarding the herds as they move slowly along, eating the grass. Last of all come the women and children, also on horses, bringing the tents and the household goods. When a good place has been found, by a well, a spring, or a stream of water, the tents are set up for the night, and the families eat the evening meal. The next day the flocks are moved as before. The tents are taken down and carried to a new place.

When winter comes, the people who live upon the grass lands move into the lower valleys where they can get some protection from the cold. Their winter huts are built of sods, or of poles covered with clay. Sometimes sheds are put up to shelter the calves and lambs, but most of the animals are left to endure the cold as best they can.

These herds of animals are sometimes very large, and

it takes many men to look after them. There is always something for every one to do. The boys stay with their father and help with the flocks. Even the grandchildren and great-grandchildren all stay together and make one large family, of which the oldest man is the head or chief. The head of one of these large families is called a patriarch.

Grass lands are found not only in many parts of Asia and Africa, but also in southeastern Russia, in Australia, in South America, and along the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains in North America. In Russia and Asia they are called steppes. In Australia they are called downs. In Africa they are called savannas. In North America they are called prairies, or great plains. In some places the grass lands have been irrigated, and made into good farms.

HE PAID TOO DEAR FOR HIS WHISTLE

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN tells this story about himself. When he was a little boy his uncle gave him several pennies. He ran as fast as he could to a little shop, and gave all of the pennies for a little tin whistle. Then he marched back home, blowing his whistle all the way. He went all over the house, blowing his whistle everywhere, he was so proud of it.

But when his brothers and sisters learned how much he had paid for the whistle, they laughed at him. When he began to think how many other things he might have bought for the pennies, he was ashamed of himself. In after years, when he saw anyone giving up for a thing more than it was worth, he always said, "He has paid too dear for his whistle."

After the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Washington led his army back to the Hudson River. The soldiers wanted to make George Washington their king. But he would not be a king. He did not think that America ought to have a king. When the treaty of peace had been signed and the English soldiers had all left the country, Washington went to New York, where he bade farewell to the officers who had fought by his side for so many years. Then he went to Philadelphia and placed before Congress his resignation of the office of commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States. He was now a private citizen, and he retired to his estate at Mt. Vernon, wishing to be only a farmer the rest of his life.

The American states were now independent of England, but they were not independent of one another. They had yet to learn to live together and to work together. The Continental Congress had been the government during the war. It had issued the Declaration of Independence. It had organized the army, appointed officers, and furnished arms. This Congress had drawn up a form of government known as the Articles of Confederation, which provided that the country should continue to be governed by Congress, and all the states had agreed to these Articles.

When the war began, the people of the different colonies had driven out governors who had been appointed by the king. Some of them were thrown into prison; some joined the English army; and some went back to England. Then the people of each state formed governments of their own. Each state had its own governor, elected by the

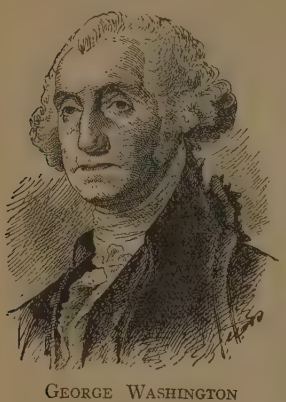
people. Each state had its own legislature, consisting of a senate and a house of representatives. The members of the legislature were elected by the people. The legislature of each state made the laws for that state, and the governor saw that these laws were executed.

But the Continental Congress had very little power. It could not tax the people, and so had no money. It could not keep an army, for it had no money to pay the soldiers. It could ask the states for money, but it could not compel any state to pay. It could ask the states for soldiers, but it could not compel any state to send any soldiers. Congress did not have power to compel the states to treat one another right. They soon fell to quarreling among themselves, and the Union for which George Washington fought, was about to be broken up. If the states had become separated, they would have been greatly weakened, and some of them might have gone back to England.

Spelling

resign	private	public	retired
resignation	citizen	officer	during
issued	organized	furnished	articles
confederation	agreed	provided	continue
consisting	executed	threatened	broken
slipped	quarrel	unite	union
grass	herd	scarce	buckets
grassy	shepherd	depend	pitchers
grass-eating	besides	perish	supplies
pasture	household	protect	steppes
prairies	savannas	protection	downs

WASHINGTON saw that the United States must have a stronger government, or the people would lose the independence and freedom that they had fought for. The Continental Congress called a meeting of representatives from each of the states, to meet in Philadelphia in May, 1787. Benjamin Franklin was there from Pennsylvania. James Madison was there from Virginia. Alexander Hamilton was there from New York. Many of the great men of the country were there. Because these men wrote and adopted our present Constitution, this meeting is called the Constitutional Convention. George Washington was the president of this Convention.



GEORGE WASHINGTON

The Constitution says:

"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

"All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

"The House of Representatives shall be composed of mem-

bers chosen every second year by the people of the several states."

"No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen."

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers."

Congress takes a census of the United States every ten years.

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years."

"No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen."

"The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided."

"The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."

"The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States."

The salary of a representative is —— a year.

The salary of a senator is ——. a year.

"All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives."

"Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law."

"No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States."

"The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, shall be elected as follows: 'Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in Congress.

The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the

United States. The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice-president.'"

"No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States."

"In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president."

"The president shall at stated times receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected."

The salary of the president is 75,000 dollars a year.

"The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the

several states when called into the actual service of the United States."

"He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law."

"The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

"This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land."

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States."

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside."

constitution	establish	just	sure
constitutional	tranquillity	justice	insure
convention	blessings	promote	posterity
secure	defend	legislate	vested
ordain	defense	legislative	composed
attained	direct	legislation	apportioned
included	according	respective	census
thereof	assemble	receive	originate
ascertained	treasury	revenue	title
presented	reconsider	likewise	nobility
executive	reconsideration	electors	lists
execution	entitled	distinct	adopt
present	certify	immediately	adoption
presence	certificate	except	able
eligible	removal	resign	ability
discharge	devolve	resignation	inability
compensate	increased	act	service
compensation	diminished	action	advice
concur	nominate	judge	supreme
ministers	denominator	judicial	inferior
consuls	denomination	establish	behave
pursue	nomination	establishment	behavior
pursuance	authority	prohibiting	respecting
peace	assemble	legislate	abridging
peaceably	redress	punishment	grievances

PERSON OF NOUNS AND PRONOUNS

When I am speaking, I am said to be in the first person. When I am speaking to you, you are said to be in the second person. When you and I are speaking about another man, he is said to be in the third person.

When you are speaking, you are said to be in the first person. When you are speaking to me, I am said to be in the second person. When you are speaking to me about some other man, he is said to be in the third person.

The person speaking is always in the first person. The person spoken to is always in the second person. The person, or object, spoken of is always in the third person.

Among the pronouns, *I*, *my*, and *me* are always first person; *you* and *your* are always second person; and *he*, *his*, *him*, *she*, *her*, *it* and *its*, are always third person.

Tell the person of the nouns and pronouns in the following sentences:

I took your book and put it on my desk.

The teacher asked me to lend it to her and I said I would ask you about it.

The man in the other row of seats had no book and she wanted to give it to him.

But I said that he could buy books as well as you could.

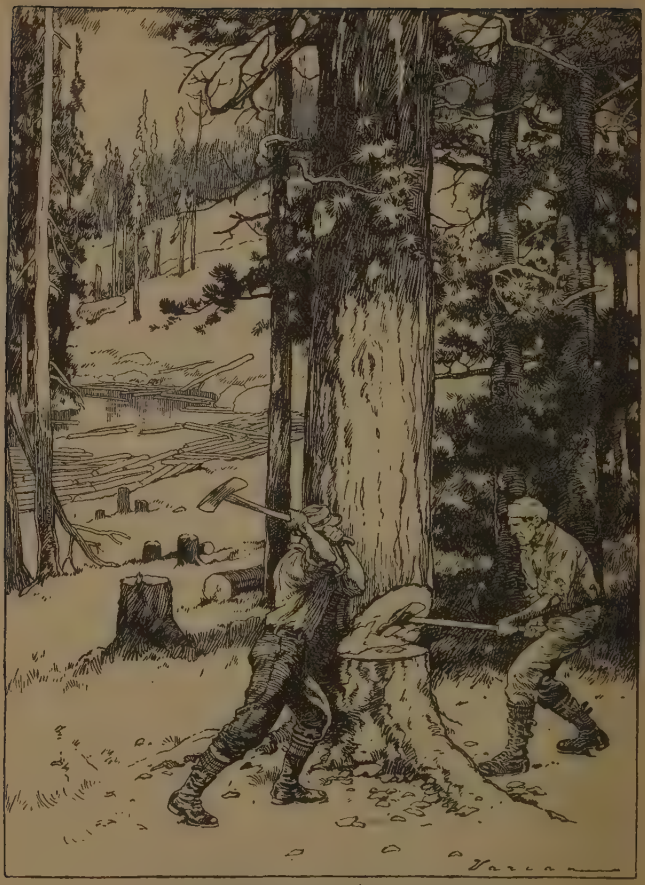
Words That Come from Other Words

protect	heir	warrior	furnish
protection	inherit	boil	furniture
resign	hereditary	boilers	knowledge
resignation	trouble	act	acknowledge
declare	troublesome	behave	discover
declaration	know	behavior	discovery
differ	health	save	remain
different	healthy	savior	remainder
establish	healthful	comfort	part
establishment	war	comfortable	apartment

THE deserts and the grass lands have no trees. The other parts of the earth are, or were at one time, covered with forests. Some of the trees keep their leaves and are green all through the winters. These are the pine trees and other evergreens. They grow in the colder countries toward the north, or on the mountains. Other trees drop their leaves in winter. These are the deciduous trees, — the oak, the walnut, the elm, the ash, the maple, and many others. These grow in the warmer parts of the world and in the great river valleys. Most of the forests have been cut away by man to make fields where he can grow his crops. But some of them remain, especially in mountainous regions.

The forest is the home of wild animals. It gives them protection, and it gives them food. They climb up into the trees, or hide behind the shrubs and bushes. They feed upon the bunches of grass, the green leaves, the roots, the nuts, the berries, or on one another. Some of the animals have thick, soft fur, and men kill them for their skins. Men who live in the forest are likely to be hunters and trappers. They hunt for the wild animals and kill them when they find them; or they set traps for the animals and kill them when they catch them.

The trees of the forest are made into lumber. Men cut down the trees, saw them into logs, and float the logs down the streams to a sawmill, where the logs are sawed into boards. The boards are then shipped to a part of the country where there is no lumber and used to build houses, barns, or other buildings. Lumbering is another occupation of the people who live in the forest.



THE TREES ARE MADE INTO LUMBER

When the trees are all cut from a piece of ground, and the branches and other brush burned, the ground is a field. Such a spot in the forest, that has been cleared of the trees, is called a clearing. When men have made clearings in the forest, they plow up the ground and plant corn, potatoes, and vegetables. As soon as they get a larger field cleared, they sow wheat or grass, and soon have little farms. As other men come to live in this forest, they clear up other patches of land, and soon the forest is dotted with these small farms. Agriculture follows lumbering as the occupation of those who live in the forest.

There is plenty of wood in the forest. At first men build their houses of logs, but as soon as they get sawmills, they build their houses of boards. They burn wood to heat their houses, and to cook with. Sometimes they burn torches of pine sticks to light the houses at night. Buckets and tubs are made of wood. Men use wood wherever they can, because it is so plentiful.

Most of the United States was once covered with forests, but the settlers have cut down the trees and sawed them into lumber. With this lumber the people have built ships and towns and cities. On the ground they have planted fields of corn and wheat and oats and potatoes and grass. The United States is no longer a forest, but a country of comfortable houses and rich farms.

Words to Be Studied

evergreens	deciduous	lumber	sawmill
pine	oak	lumbering	building
cedar	walnut	timber	boards
hemlock	elm	forest	planks
spruce	ash	clearings	buckets

THE form of government established by the Constitution of the United States was that of a republic. It is called a republic because its chief officers are elective; that is, they are elected by the people, and serve, generally, for only a short period of years. There are no hereditary offices in a republic; that is, there are no offices or positions which a son can inherit from his father, as he inherits the property of his father. In a republic, the people elect the officers who rule the country.

In this new republic there were, at the beginning, thirteen states. They were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The flag of the new republic was made up of seven red stripes and six white ones; thirteen in all, one for each of the thirteen original states. In a circle in the upper left hand corner, there were thirteen white stars on a blue field—one star for each of the thirteen states. The flag of the United States still keeps the thirteen stripes, but the number of stars has been increased. One star has been added to the flag for each one of the new states added to the Union. There are now 48 stars on the flag.

All the settled part of the original states was east of the Allegheny Mountains. They were stretched along the Atlantic Coast, but their unsettled parts, their western lands, extended west as far as the Mississippi River, and north as far as the Great Lakes. Florida belonged to Spain, and the great country west of the Mississippi River belonged to Spain.

George Washington was the first president of the United States, and John Adams was the first vice-president. All the people voted for Washington and all the presidential electors voted for him. He is the only president who was elected unanimously. New York was the first capital of the United States. When Washington was informed that he had been elected president, he at once started from Mount Vernon for New York in his own coach drawn by six horses. All along the way the people came out to meet him and cheer for him. Men, women, and children stood for hours by the roadside to see him go by, and to shout, "Long live George Washington." In many places they strewed flowers on the road before him. George Washington was "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

At that time, there were no large cities in the United States. Philadelphia was the largest, and it had only 42,000 inhabitants. New York came next with a population of 33,000. Charleston had 20,000; Boston had 18,000; Baltimore had 13,000. The United States was a nation of small farmers. In all the country there were only 75 post offices. The mails were carried on horseback, and left at road side houses, where people came to get their letters and papers. In Washington's time there were only four daily newspapers in the United States. It took six days of hard travel to go from Boston to New York.

Washington was president of the United States for eight years, or two terms. The people wanted him to serve another term, but he refused. He thought that if one man were president for too long a time he would begin to be like a king. No president of the United States has served longer than two terms. Washington got the new government started. He had a great deal of trouble with both

England and France. The European countries were jealous of this young republic, where all men are free and equal. They did not want it to live. But Washington was wise and he was not afraid. He forced them to respect the United States.

Spelling

elect	heir	public	settled
elective	inherit	republic	unsettled
elector	hereditary	republican	strewed
election	stretched	publish	countryman
electoral	informed	publication	taverns
unit	day	week	administer
unite	daily	weekly	administration

United States jealous respect

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

In its systems of weights and measures, the United States does not use the decimal system. All sorts of numbers of one unit make one of the next higher. If it were always ten, it would be very much easier to remember it, and very much easier to do our calculations.

The length and breadth and thickness of objects are measured in inches, feet, and yards. Long distances are measured in miles. This is called Long Measure, and the table is this:

12 inches make 1 foot
3 feet make 1 yard
5280 feet make 1 mile

Dry goods are measured by Long Measure.

Liquids are measured by Liquid Measure, and this is the table:

2 pints make 1 quart
4 quarts make 1 gallon

Dry objects that are measured at all are measured by Dry Measure, and the table is as follows:

2 pints make 1 quart
8 quarts make 1 peck
4 pecks make 1 bushel

Objects that are counted are usually sold by the dozen, and this is the table:

12 things make 1 dozen
12 dozen make 1 gross

For weight we have two tables. For weighing heavy objects, we use Avoirdupois Weight, and this is the table:

16 ounces make 1 pound
2000 pounds make 1 ton

For weighing drugs, we use this table. It is called Apothecaries' Weight:

20 grains make 1 scruple
3 scruples make 1 dram
8 drams make 1 ounce
12 ounces make 1 pound

Time is measured by the following table:

60 seconds make 1 minute
60 minutes make 1 hour
24 hours make 1 day
7 days make 1 week
4 weeks make nearly 1 month
12 months make 1 year
365 days make 1 year

When we write about these weights and measures we do not always use the whole names, we use abbreviations.

in. stands for the word *inch*
ft. stands for the word *foot* or *feet*
yd. stands for the word *yard*
mi. stands for the word *mile*
pt. stands for the word *pint*
qt. stands for the word *quart*
pk. stands for the word *peck*
bu. stands for the word *bushel*
gal. stands for the word *gallon*
doz. stands for the word *dozen*
gro. stands for the word *gross*
oz. stands for the word *ounce*
lb. stands for the word *pound*
min. stands for the word *minute*
hr. stands for the word *hour*
wk. stands for the word *week*
yr. stands for the word *year*

Surfaces are measured by Square Measure. This is the table:

144 square inches make 1 square foot
9 square feet make 1 square yard

Land is measured in acres. There are 640 acres in one square mile.

Solids are measured by Cubic Measure. This is the table:

1728 cubic inches make 1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet make 1 cubic yard

A cube is a solid having six equal surfaces.

Prepositions

Prepositions are words that connect the meanings of two other words, and show the relation between them. In the sentence, "The book lies on the desk," *on* is the preposition and shows the relation between the book and the desk. If you use the sentence, "The book lies in the desk," the preposition is *in* and shows another relation between the book and the desk. Now, if I say, "The book lies under the desk," the preposition is *under*, and shows a still further relation between the book and the desk.

The noun which follows the preposition, and which answers the question *what* with the preposition, is called the object of the preposition. In the sentences given above, the word *desk* is the object of each of the prepositions.

Name the prepositions and their objects in the following sentences:

Washington was the father of his country.
Legislators are elected by the people of the states.
A senator must live in the state from which he is elected.
The reindeer finds the moss under the snow.
The leaves stay on the pine trees all the year round.

Spelling

deciduous	mountain	regions	especially
evergreen	mountainous	remain	float
hunt	trap	berry	ship
hunter	trapper	berries	shipped
lumber	occupation	clear	patches
lumbering	branches	clearing	agriculture
lumberman	potatoes	cleared	pasture

DANIEL BOONE AT THE SALT LICK

DANIEL BOONE

DANIEL BOONE was born in the backwoods of Pennsylvania. He herded his father's cows as they grazed in the woods. When he was twelve years old, his father gave him a rifle, and the little boy soon became a good marksman. When winter came, the cows were shut up in pens, and Daniel was allowed to go on long hunting trips. He often lived in the woods for several weeks at a time. He dried the meat of the animals he shot, and took it home for the family to eat. The skins he took to Philadelphia, where he traded them for salt, clothing, knives, or for powder, lead, and flints for his rifle.

When Daniel was sixteen years old, his father sold the farm in Pennsylvania and moved his family far south to the Yadkin River in North Carolina. In this new country there was far better hunting, and the boy spent more time in the woods than he did on the farm. There were many

buffaloes and deer, and a good hunter could often kill four or five in a single day. Bears and wild turkeys were easily got, and the skins of the beaver brought a good price in the towns on the coast. In the autumn and winter Daniel would often spend several months alone in the woods.

But settlers were coming fast into this country and driving the wild game back into the valleys among the mountains. Daniel Boone followed them and spent more and more time in the woods. Sometimes he would be away from home all winter. Soon he had crossed the mountains and come to the rich hunting grounds of Kentucky. He took other hunters with him, and they would sometimes spend a year or two in the forest. They would build their camp near a salt lick, and shoot down the buffaloes or the deer as they came to lick the salty earth. They hunted through the woods for bears and wild turkeys, and set traps for beavers and otters. They cured the meat by drying it in the sun, and they sold the skins in New Orleans.

Sometimes they would be attacked by Indians, their camp would be destroyed, their horses would be stolen, and their skins and dried meat would be carried off. They would often lose a whole year's work in this way. But Daniel always got away from the redskins, and got back to the settlement where his wife and family lived.

Boone liked the Kentucky country so well that he decided to live there. He sold his little farm on the Yadkin, put his goods on pack horses, mounted his family on other horses, and started for Kentucky. They drove their cows and other stock before them. Other families joined them until there was quite a large company going together. They crossed the mountains at Cumberland Gap, and followed the Wilderness Road. When they reached the

Kentucky River, they built a fort and a number of log cabins. They called the village Boonesborough.

Other bands of hunters and settlers soon came to Kentucky, and built houses and forts in other places. Soon there were four towns in the country, and many hunters' cabins in different places.

JAMES ROBERTSON

James Robertson lived in North Carolina. He was a friend of Daniel Boone, and he, too, liked to go on long hunting trips into the woods. He followed the wild game back into the mountains, and then across them into the valley of the Cumberland River. He lived on the game he shot, and the small quantity of corn he could carry with him. Once, he lost his way and was forced to leave his horse among the steep rocks. At another time, he fell into a stream and his powder got so wet that his gun was of no use to him. For fourteen days he lived upon nuts and wild berries, and was almost starved, when he met two hunters who fed him and took him home.

Robertson told his neighbors about the beautiful country he had found, and sixteen families decided to settle there. Early the next spring they started. The men walked ahead carrying their rifles and watching for Indians. The older children followed, driving the cows and other stock.

Then came the women and smaller children on horseback, and leading pack horses which carried their tools and household goods.

They settled on the Watauga River, in the country that is now Tennessee. Robertson built a log house so large that it had several rooms. Here they all lived for

ten years, hunting, and clearing the land, planting corn and raising horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep. Other settlers came across the mountains, and built houses, until there was a considerable settlement in this new country.

Then Robertson decided to go on farther west. He and eight other men crossed through Cumberland Gap and followed the Wilderness Road, but turned southwest along the Cumberland River. They followed a buffalo trail to a place called French Lick. There they stopped, planted a field of corn and built a few log cabins. Leaving three or four of their number to keep the buffaloes out of the corn, they returned to get their families.

About three hundred persons now came to this new settlement. Robertson led most of them through the forest. They arrived about Christmas time and began building houses and getting ready for their families. One man had brought seventeen horses and twenty-one cattle. The new town was called Nashborough, afterwards changed to Nashville.

The rest of the party, with their household goods, went by boat. In about thirty flatboats and canoes they floated down the Tennessee River, and then rowed up the Cumberland. They were twice attacked by Indians and several of the party were killed. At last, on the 24th day of April, they reached the end of their long and dangerous journey. Others had come by land, and there were now about five hundred persons in the settlement, scattered along the river, building houses and clearing farms.

Very soon the Indians became troublesome. They would creep up among the trees, steal the horses, drive off the cattle, and kill the hogs. The men were killed as they worked in the fields, or shot from behind trees as they

hunted in the woods. Many of the settlers left and went back home. But Robertson stayed, and many others with him. They thought that the land was too good to leave. They got their food from the woods. The women and children gathered quantities of nuts, while the men followed the game with their rifles. One party of twenty men went on a short hunting trip. They killed one hundred and five bears, seventy-five buffaloes, and eighty-seven deer, and brought the meat and hides home in canoes.

When the war of the Revolution was over, settlers flocked to this new country. The Indians were driven away, the forest was cleared. In only a few years the settlement became the state of Tennessee.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

George Rogers Clark was born in Virginia, but, when he was yet a young man, he moved to Kentucky. He was a good hunter and a good Indian fighter. Before the Revolution the English held the old French villages and forts in the Ohio Valley. When the war broke out, Clark thought it would be a good thing to capture these places and hold that country for the United States. He rode back through the woods and over the mountains to Virginia. He saw the governor of that state and got $6000 with which to buy guns and ammunition. Then he gathered a small army of men from the backwoods of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Each man who joined his army was to be given 300 acres of land in the new country.

Clark led his men to Pittsburgh. There he put them on flatboats and floated down the Ohio River. On the way he was joined by his friends from Kentucky until his

army numbered 150 men. They were dressed in hunting-shirts, leggings, and moccasins. Each man carried a long rifle, and had a long knife or a hatchet in his belt. They looked more like Indians than soldiers.

They marched through the woods and prairies to Kaskaskia. They surprised the fort and captured the town without firing a shot. The people were nearly all French and did not care very much whether they were governed by Englishmen or Americans. The officers were having a dance in the fort, when Clark stepped in among them. They were greatly frightened, but Clark told them to go on with their dance, but to remember that they were dancing under the flag of Virginia, and not under that of England.

Clark sent his men through the streets and ordered all the people to stay at home. Before morning he had taken all their arms away from them. He then called all the people together and told them that he had not come to do them harm, but to give them the freedom and rights of American citizens. This greatly pleased them and they promised to follow and obey him.

In the early spring Clark marched his little army across the country to Vincennes, on the Wabash River. It was very cold. They waded through swamps and across streams until they were almost frozen. They could not find any wild game to kill, and they were almost starved. But Clark kept right on. He would not give up, or turn back. Some of the Indians joined him, and when he reached Vincennes, he had a good-sized army. He did not surprise Vincennes, but he captured it after a sharp fight.

A BROAD stretch of land considerably higher than the surrounding country is called a plateau. It is sometimes called a table-land. A plateau generally has mountains upon it, and sometimes has rivers running through it. The Iberian peninsula is a high table-land called the Spanish plateau. The Cantabrian and Pyrenees Mountains are on the northern side of this plateau; the Sierra Morena Mountains are on the southern side; and there are many mountains through the center. The Douro River, the Tagus River, the Guadiana River, and the Guadalquivir River all flow west out of this plateau, and have worn it down to broad valleys toward their mouths. The Ebro River is the only large river flowing into the Mediterranean Sea. There are narrow low lands around the coast. Madrid, the capital of Spain, and many smaller cities are situated upon the plateau.

A single mountain standing high above the others is called a mountain peak. Pike's Peak, in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, is such a mountain; so also are Popocatapetl, in Mexico, and Mt. Everest in the Himalayas of Central Asia. But, generally, mountains are found in long chains, called ranges. The Pyrenees are a range of mountains, as are also the Apennines, the Carpathians, and many others.

A number of mountain ranges on the same plateau and running in the same general direction are called a mountain system. The Rocky Mountains are a mountain range. The Sierra Nevada, the Cascades, and the Coast Ranges are also ranges of mountains. But all these taken together make up the system of mountains known as Cordilleras. The Allegheny Mountains, the Blue Ridge, the Cumberland

Mountains, and some others are ranges of mountains. But, all taken together, they form the Appalachian system of mountains.

A mountain system with the plateau that lies between and around the ranges is called a mountain region.

As a mountain region is always higher than the surrounding country, for that reason it is always colder. At the base of the mountains and the lower parts of the plateau the climate may be very mild and pleasant. But as you climb higher and higher up the mountains the climate gets colder and colder, until the tops of the highest peaks, even those situated on the equator, are covered with snow all the year round. Mexico is a plateau with low lands around the coast. The low coast lands are hot and very unhealthy. The plateau is cool and grows excellent crops. The tops of the highest mountains are covered with snow all the year round.

Because the plateau and the mountains are higher than the surrounding country, there is always plenty of chance for the water to run off, and the country is well drained and dry. The rivers flow swiftly, often plunging down rapids and over cataracts. There are not many lakes and very few swamps in a mountain region.

In the valleys between the mountain ranges the soil of the plateau is apt to be fertile enough to produce crops, but it is not nearly so rich as in the river valleys and on the low coast plains. As we climb the sides of the mountains the ground gets rougher and more rocky until some parts are nothing but great piles of rough rocks with no soil at all.

In the valleys between the mountain ranges the forests have been cut away and many kinds of crops are raised. On the lower mountain slopes grass grows abundantly

and cattle, sheep, and goats are herded. In the rougher parts of the mountains the forests still grow, and lumbering is an important industry. High up on the mountains the air is so cold that trees will not grow and we find nothing but grass and moss.

Most mountains contain minerals, and mining is a very important industry.

One of the greatest mountain regions of the world is the Rocky Mountain region, or the Cordilleras. It extends from northern Alaska to southern Mexico, and is so wide that it includes eleven states of the United States. Between the Wasatch Mountains and the Sierra Nevada lies the Great Basin, which includes most of Utah, Nevada, and parts of other states. The Colorado River flows through the plateau south of this, and the Snake and Columbia rivers flow through the plateau to the north. There is much good farming land in different parts of this Cordilleran region and much good pasture land upon the slopes of its mountains. There is splendid lumbering everywhere, especially in Washington and Oregon, whose redwood trees are among the largest trees that grow. Its mines are rich in gold, silver, lead, and zinc. Several railroads cross this great mountain region and many important cities have been built up. Denver is in Colorado, on the eastern edge of this mountain region; Salt Lake City is in Utah, in the Great Basin; Portland is in Oregon, on the Columbia River; and Seattle is in Washington, on Puget Sound. Mexico city is the capital of Mexico.

On the eastern side of the United States is the Appalachian Mountain region. It is neither so high, nor so wide as the Rocky Mountain region, but there are good farm lands in its valleys; there are good forests on its moun-

tain slopes and its mines produce coal and iron. Railroads cross these mountains at many points, especially the New York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Chesapeake and Ohio. Pittsburgh is a great mining and manufacturing city.

The great mountain system of South America is the Andes Mountains. It is neither so long nor so wide as the Cordilleras but it extends the full length of the continent, and is wide enough at one point to contain most of the country of Bolivia. Its inhabitants raise corn, wheat, potatoes, tobacco, cocoa, and other products; its mines yield gold and silver, and numerous cattle, sheep, and llamas are pastured on its mountain slopes.

On the eastern side of South America is another plateau, so low that it can scarcely be called mountainous at all, but only hills. This is the famous coffee region of Brazil.

The most famous mountains of Europe are the Alps. The peaks are high and the scenery so beautiful that many people go all the way from America to see it. The minerals are not of great value, but the people pasture the mountain slopes with cattle, sheep, and goats and make hundreds of pounds of butter and cheese. The Pyrenees, the Carpathian Mountains, and the Balkan Mountains, like the Alps, are in the southern half of Europe. The slopes of these mountains are covered with pasture lands and forests, and the mines yield gold, silver, lead, mercury, and copper. Norway and Sweden are mountainous. Lumbering is an important industry. The people build ships, and make wooden goods and paper.

The Ural Mountains form the boundary between Europe and Asia. Their mines yield gold, silver, copper, platinum, and graphite, from which lead pencils are made.

But the great mountain region of Asia is that of the Himalayas and the plateau of Thibet. The name *Himalayas* means the *abode of snow*. Mt. Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

Case of Nouns and Pronouns

When a noun or pronoun is used as the subject of a sentence it is said to be in the nominative case. When a noun or pronoun expresses possession, it is said to be in the possessive case. When a noun or pronoun is used as the object of a verb or preposition, it is said to be in the objective case.

In the sentence, "The man put the boy's hat on the table," the word *man* is in the nominative case because it is the subject of the sentence; the word *boy's* is in the possessive case because it shows possession; the word *hat* is in the objective case because it is the object of the verb *put;* and the word *table* is in the objective case because it is the object of the preposition *on*.

The pronouns are the only words in the English language that change their form to show the difference between the nominative and the objective cases.

The form of the different cases is as follows: nominative, *I, he, she, it, you, we, they, who;* possessive: *my, his, her, its, your, our, their, whose;* objective: *me, him, her, it, you, us, them, whom.*

Some of these forms are shown in the following sentences:

I put my book on his desk. He gave his book to me. The woman gave her book to him. She got your book from you. We all read in our books and the teachers teach us how to pronounce the words.

WHEN the war of the Revolution was over, the United States had very little money with which to pay her soldiers. Many of the officers had not been paid their salaries for two or three years. George Washington did not ask any salary and was never paid any. But the United States had plenty of land. If the country could not pay its soldiers in money, it could pay them in land. Many of them had been in the army so long that they had lost their business anyway, and they would be glad to move to a new country and begin life again.

A number of the officers and soldiers in New England formed a company to make settlements in the forest country along the Ohio River. They met in Boston, in 1787, and chose General Rufus Putnam to look after the settlements. A company of forty-eight people, including surveyors, boat builders, carpenters, blacksmiths, farmers, and laborers got together and started west in December of that year. They took horses, wagons, tools, bedding, and cooking utensils. They crossed the Allegheny Mountains and came to Pittsburgh. The weather was then so cold that they could not go any farther, and so they camped there for the winter.

But they were not idle. All hands were set to work to build a large boat in which they were to float down the Ohio River. This boat was 145 feet long and 12 feet wide. It had a roof, and its sides were built strong to protect the passengers from the bullets of the Indians. They called their boat the *Mayflower*.

On the second day of April, as soon as the ice was out of the river, they launched their boat and set out on their

voyage down the Ohio. A number of smaller flatboats and canoes went along with the *Mayflower*. They landed at the mouth of the Muskingum River, where General Harmar had already built a fort. There they built a village of log cabins, and named it Marietta. While they were building their houses they lived on board the *Mayflower*. On the first day of July eighty-four more settlers from New England arrived at Marietta.

There were then 132 people in the settlement. They cut down the trees and built more houses. They cleared the land, and planted 130 acres in corn. They worked hard, took care of what they had, hunted the wild game in the forest, and were prosperous and happy.

Very soon other settlers came. They built two villages farther down the Ohio, and one farther up the Muskingum River. A number of officers and soldiers from New Jersey and Pennsylvania settled near the mouth of the Miami River, and there built a village which was afterwards named Cincinnati. In 1789 the government built a fort there, and called it Fort Washington. This made the settlers who were there feel safe, and many others soon followed them.

General Arthur St. Clair was the first governor of this Northwest Territory. He lived at Marietta. The Indians were fighting the Americans, and almost every boatload of settlers was attacked by them as they floated down the Ohio River. General Harmar was sent out to fight them. He went to Cincinnati and then marched up the Miami River. But the Indians were too strong for him.

Then General St. Clair started from Cincinnati and marched up the Miami River with 2000 men. Early one morning while the soldiers were eating their breakfast, the

Indians suddenly attacked his little army. The chief who led the Indians was named Little Turtle. Some of the soldiers tried to escape, but the savages had surrounded them. General St. Clair had three horses shot under him, and eight bullets passed through his coat and hat. At last all the soldiers turned and fled. The Indians followed yelling, shooting, and scalping those who fell. It was a terrible defeat for the Americans.

Soon after this, General Wayne, known as "Mad Anthony Wayne," was made governor of the Northwest Territory. He spent two years in getting together a much larger army than had ever yet been led against the Indians. When, at length, he did march, he was very careful to keep scouts out ahead of the army and on all sides of it, so that the Indians could not surprise him. They came upon the savages in a part of the forest where the wind had blown down many of the trees. The Indians were hidden behind the logs of these trees, but the white men charged upon them so fiercely that they raised a yell and fled. The soldiers followed them on horseback, until they were completely scattered.

This battle is known as the battle of "Fallen Timbers." The Indians called General Wayne "The Big Wind." It was a great defeat for the Indians. It made the settlers feel safe, and soon many others came out and settled in the Ohio country.

INTEREST AND PERCENTAGE

If you live in a house owned by some other man, you have to pay him. The money you pay him for the use of his house is called rent.

If you borrow money from another man, you have to pay him. The money you pay him for the use of his money is called interest. Interest is always calculated as so many hundredths, or a certain per cent, of the amount borrowed.

Per cent means by the hundred. The words per cent are sometimes written percentum. The sign of per cent is %.

Interest is supposed to be paid every year, or by the year. Another way of saying by the year is to use the words per annum. *Per* means *by* and *annum* means *year*.

When you borrow money from a man, you give him your note. Your note is a written promise to pay him. The following is the ordinary form of a note:

Chicago, Ill., March 10th, 1917.

One year after date, I promise to pay to John Smith one hundred (100) dollars with interest at six (6) per cent per annum until paid. Value received.

Signed ————————

How much interest would you have to pay each year on that note?

When you pay the interest on this note, he should give you a receipt. This is the general form of a receipt:

Chicago, Ill., March 19th, 1918.

Received of ————————————————
six (6) dollars, the interest due on his note for one hundred (100) dollars, dated March 10th, 1917.

John Smith

Percentage is not always interest. It may be any part of anything. A farmer has a flock of 100 sheep. Six per cent of them die. How many sheep die?

A man pays $1500 for a stock of goods. He sells it so as to gain 8 %. How much does he gain?

JOHN ADAMS was the second president of the United States. He was born near Boston, and educated at Harvard College. He was a lawyer. In the struggle between England and the American colonies he was a strong patriot.

JOHN ADAMS

He made many speeches against England and in favor of the colonies. He was a member of the Continental Congress. He signed the Declaration of Independence, and did a great deal to help carry on the war of the Revolution. He was our minister to France and helped Benjamin Franklin get men and money to help the colonies. He was also our minister to Holland. He signed the treaty of peace which made America free. He was the first minister of the United States to England. He was the first vice-president of the United States. In 1796 he was elected president of the United States, and served four years.

During the presidency of John Adams, there was much trouble with France. The French government refused to receive the minister which the Americans sent to represent them. Then President Adams sent other ministers, and began to get ready for a war with France. Washington was made commander-in-chief of the American army again. When France saw that the United States was going to fight, she backed down, and there was no war.

THOMAS JEFFERSON was the third president of the United States. His father was a rich farmer of Virginia, but Thomas became a lawyer. He owned a large farm and lived in a large house which he called Monticello. He was a member of the Continental Congress, and he wrote the Declaration of Independence. While the War of the Revolution was going on, he was governor of Virginia. After peace was declared, he was made our minister to France.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Thomas Jefferson was Secretary of State while Washington was president, and he was vice-president while Adams was president. In the year 1800 he was elected president of the United States and served eight years. He was the first president elected after the capital was moved to Washington.

In 1803, President Jefferson bought the Louisiana Territory for the United States from France. He paid only $15,000,000 for all that great territory lying west of the Mississippi River. It has since been made into more than a dozen great states.

In 1804, President Jefferson sent Captain Meriwether Lewis and Colonel William Clark to explore the great country he had bought. They went to St. Louis, and then followed the Missouri River up to its source in the Rocky Mountains. They crossed these mountains, and followed the Columbia River down to the Pacific Ocean. They

were gone more than two years, and wrote down all that they saw on the way. The story of this great journey made the people acquainted with that far western country, and added Washington and Oregon to the United States.

The people of England were still jealous of the United States, and they did everything they could to injure our trade. They attacked American merchant vessels and searched them for foreign goods. They sometimes took American sailors off our ships, pretending that they thought they were English sailors. The United States government protested and tried to get them to stop it, but the English would not listen. President Jefferson had cause to make war upon England, but he did not. He ordered all American vessels to stay at home and give up trying to trade with European countries. This was called an embargo.

Pronunciation

In some English words, when two vowels come together they are pronounced like one: as in deep, sheep, sleep, see, three, feet, weed, street, freeze, meet.

Sometimes *ea* is pronounced like short *e*: as in spread, bread, leather, weather, breath, breast.

Sometimes *ea* is pronounced like long *e*: read, peas, beans, streams, eat, meat, wheat, clean, breathe, beast, dream, cream, stream, increase.

Sometimes *ea* is pronounced like long *a*: steak, break.

Sometimes *ei* is pronounced like long *a*: freight, eight.

Sometimes *ai* is pronounced like long *a*: as in raised, sails, chains, rain, plain, Spain.

Sometimes *ie* is pronounced like long *e*: as in field, yield, grieve, believe.

VIEW OF CAPITOL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE capital of the United States is Washington. It is situated on the Potomac River. The place for the city was selected by George Washington, and the city was named for him. Washington called his home Mount Vernon. It, too, was situated on the banks of the Potomac River, and was about fifteen miles below Washington.

The United States has had three capitals. When George Washington was first made president, the capital of the country was New York. It was soon moved to Philadelphia, where it remained ten years. In the year 1800, the capital was moved to Washington.

The city of Washington is in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is ten miles long and four or five miles wide. It was given to the United States by the state of Maryland. The United States owns and controls the whole District.

THE fourth president of the United States was James Madison from Virginia. England still claimed the right to board our ships and search them for English seamen. In this way they had seized about 6000 American sailors and forced them to sail on English vessels. At last the United States could stand it no longer, and in June, 1812, war was declared upon England.

As the war was about ships and sailors, most of the fighting was done on the sea. At the beginning of the war the United States had only sixteen ships while England had 1200. The English laughed at our little navy. But the Americans built ships so fast and managed them so well, that the English soon quit laughing. Captain James Lawrence was attacked in Boston harbor. During a fierce fight he was so badly wounded that he saw he must die. As he was being carried to the lower deck, he called to his men, "Don't give up the ship." The brave words of this dying man became the battle cry of the war. The American ship *Constitution* won so many victories that she was called "Old Ironsides." Wherever a single American ship met a single English ship, the American proved to be more than a match for the Englishman.

Oliver H. Perry built nine small vessels on Lake Erie and attacked the English ships near Sandusky. Perry's flagship carried a flag which said "Don't give up the ship." The battle was a fierce one, but Perry was victorious and captured all the English ships. He then sent the following message: "We have met the enemy and they are ours, two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop."

Perry's victory on Lake Erie gave the Americans the

control of the Great Lakes. The American army crossed over into Canada. The English army was defeated on the Thames River and again at Lundy's Lane, not far from Lake Erie.

In 1814, a large English fleet sailed up the Potomac River, captured the city of Washington, and burned the capitol and the White House. They then attacked Baltimore, but they were driven off.

Some time later, the English attacked New Orleans with 20,000 men. The Americans had only about half that number, but they were Indian fighters from Kentucky and Tennessee, and were commanded by Andrew Jackson. The battle lasted but a short time. The English were terribly defeated.

Both sides were now ready to stop fighting. A treaty of peace was signed, and the war came to an end.

THE CAT AND THE MONKEY

A CAT and a monkey were one day sitting before the fire watching some chestnuts which their master had put there to roast. The chestnuts had begun to burst with the heat, and the monkey said to the cat, "What beautiful paws you have! They are just like master's hands. They were just made to pull chestnuts out of the fire."

The cat was much pleased, and she picked a chestnut out of the fire. But she burned her paw badly. Then she pulled out another, and then a third one; but each one burned her paw, as the first one had done.

Then she looked around and saw that the monkey was eating the chestnuts and laughing at her. She had been pulling chestnuts out of the fire for someone else to eat.

New York in Dutch Times

EARLY NEW YORK

The city of New York was first called New Amsterdam. Its first settlers came from Holland to trade with the Indians. They built four log huts on the south end of Manhattan Island. They also built a fort, a brewery, a bakery, and a mill. In a few years, New York consisted of thirty log cabins along Pearl Street. At that time there were only 200 people living in New York.

These people bought Manhattan Island from the Indians. It contains 22,000 acres and was purchased for twenty-four dollars' worth of beads and colored cloth.

The Dutch people used to have farms on Manhattan Island. They called them boweries. The road that led

out to these farms was called Bowery Lane. It is now known as the Bowery.

The people of New York were afraid the Indians would come across the island from the north and attack the little town. So they built a wall across the island north of what was then the city. It was made of logs set on end in the ground so close together that they touched each other. The wall was never used, but the place where it stood is now called Wall Street.

A small park at the foot of Broadway was once used for playing the game of bowls. It is still called Bowling Green. When the English held New York during the Revolution they erected batteries of cannon on the south end of the island. When the cannon were removed the place was still kept as a park and called the Battery.

THE BOY AND THE WOLF

ONCE there was a boy who kept a flock of sheep. Some men were working in a field near by, and they told the boy that if a wolf came to kill the sheep, he must cry "Wolf! Wolf!" and they would come and kill the wolf.

The boy thought it would be great fun to see the men run; so he cried "Wolf! Wolf!" when there was no wolf. The men came running with axes and clubs to kill the wolf, but the boy only laughed at them. A second time the boy called "Wolf!" when there was no wolf, and the men came running as before.

The next day the wolf really did come. The boy cried "Wolf! Wolf!" as loudly as he could, but the men did not come. They had been deceived often enough. The wolf broke into the flock and killed many sheep. Some of the sheep that were killed belonged to the boy.

A PREPOSITION and its object is called a "phrase." In an English sentence, phrases do the work of single words. They may be adverbial and modify verbs by telling when, where, or how. In the sentence, *We go to school in the evening*, the phrase *in the evening* tells when we go to school, and the phrase *to school* tells where we go. Both of them are adverbial phrases modifying the verb *go*. In the sentence, *The woman sews with a needle and thread*, the phrase *with a needle and thread* tells how she sews, and is an adverbial phrase modifying the verb *sews*.

Phrases may be adjective and modify nouns by showing possession, or what kind. In the sentence, *The settlers of the Ohio Valley were industrious men*, the phrase *of the Ohio Valley* is an adjective phrase and modifies the word *settlers* by showing what kind of settlers they were. In the sentence, *We went to the house of a friend*, the phrase *of a friend* is adjective and modifies the word *house* by showing whose house it was.

A clause is a part of a sentence which has a subject and a predicate, but which does not make complete sense when standing alone. In the sentence, *I am the man whom you saw yesterday*, the words *whom you saw yesterday* is a clause. *You* is its subject and *saw* is its predicate, and yet it has no meaning without the other part of the sentence.

Point out the phrases and clauses in these sentences:

The settlers who came to America had to work very hard.
They cut down the trees which they found in the forest.
They planted corn in the fields which they cleared.
They made a good country which we now enjoy.

JAMES MONROE was the fifth president of the United States. He, too, was from Virginia. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, — four out of the first five presidents were from Virginia. For that reason Virginia is sometimes called the "Mother of Presidents."

The long embargo and the War of 1812 had prevented the people from getting cotton and woolen goods and other clothing from England. The people could not do without these things, and therefore they had to learn to make them for themselves. They built mills for making these goods. In 1803 there were only four cotton mills in the whole country. Five years later there were fifteen such mills. By 1811 many other mills had been built, and all the mills had been made larger. By 1815 the country was making all the cloth it needed. Most of these mills were in New England, where there was plenty of water power to run them. Other factories also were soon started, — iron works, paper mills, thread works, boot and shoe factories, and rope works.

Still there were many people who could not get work, and they moved out west. Those from New England crossed the Hudson River at Albany, followed the Mohawk River, and settled along the southern shores of Lake Erie and Lake Michigan. A train of sixteen wagons, with 120 men, women, and children, passed a single town in Massachusetts in one day. They were going to Indiana. In 13 days, seventy-three wagons and 450 people passed the same town, going west.

The emigrants from Pennsylvania and Virginia crossed the mountains to Pittsburgh and then floated down the

Ohio River to their destination. Five hundred and eleven wagons were counted going by another town in nine days, besides many people on horseback and on foot. The Ohio River was dotted with flatboats carrying families to the new country. They were moving from the towns and villages along the seacoast, to the cheaper lands and richer soil of the West.

In the South it was just the same. Hundreds of families from the Carolinas and Georgia moved to the new lands of Alabama and the West.

Towns sprang up all along the way. The road from Utica to Buffalo was almost a continuous village. In 1815 Rochester was a wilderness, but two years later it had a hundred houses, a bookstore, and a printing press. Mount Pleasant, Ohio, had seven families in 1810, but ninety families in 1815. Forty-two thousand families are said to have moved into Indiana in the year 1816.

In 1821, President Monroe bought Florida from Spain. He paid $5,000,000 for it.

In 1810, the Spanish colonies in Mexico and South America began to revolt against Spain, and to form independent republics. The European countries tried to help Spain hold these colonies as subjects of Spain. But President Monroe objected. He said, "We will not interfere in European matters and you shall not interfere in American matters." This is what is called the Monroe Doctrine.

Washington	Monroe	Ohio	Spanish
Adams	Virginia	Carolina	European
Jefferson	Mohawk	Georgia	Utica
Madison	Michigan	Alabama	Buffalo

Traveling in Early Times

BETTER WAYS OF TRAVEL

The roads to the West were simply paths cut through the forest. Nothing had been done to make them hard, or to fill up the mudholes. There were no bridges across the streams. Travelers had to ford the rivers, or cross in boats, letting their horses swim behind them. The long journey from the old states to the new West was very slow and very hard. Wagons would break down, horses would die, and goods would be lost in the rivers. The people wanted better roads so they could travel easier and faster. They asked the Congress of the United States to build roads for them.

The lands north of the Ohio River were owned by the United States, and they were sold to settlers. Congress had promised that a part of the money received from the sale of these lands should be used in building a hard road

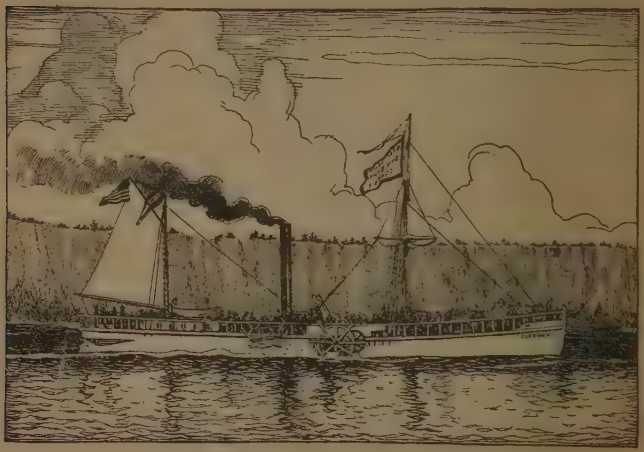
from the seacoast to some point on the Ohio River. By 1806, this money amounted to $12,000, and the road was begun. It was called the National Road. At first it was built from Cumberland, Maryland, to Wheeling on the Ohio River. It was afterwards built east to Baltimore, and west to Zanesville, Columbus, and St. Louis. The road was made hard by covering it with crushed stone, and good bridges were built across the streams.

People could travel faster over this road, and more of them went West. The merchants of Baltimore and Philadelphia could send plows, hoes, axes, and clothing into this western country, and the people of the west could send their corn, their salt pork, and their furs to the old towns along the coast. The National Road was a great help to all of the country.

When people first began to go to the Ohio country, they built flatboats and floated down the Ohio River. They could float down the river, but they could not float back again. If they wanted to come back or if they wanted to bring goods back, they had to row the boat up the stream against the current. That was slow, and it was hard work. At first, the people of the west put their corn, their salt pork and their furs on flatboats and floated them down to New Orleans. There they sold both goods and boat, and returned home on foot or on horseback.

But, in 1807, Robert Fulton began to build steamboats on the Hudson River. Four years later, the first steamboat was built on the Ohio River. In a few years, there were many steamboats on the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Great Lakes. Now the people could go up the rivers, as well as down them. They could not run sailboats on these rivers, because there was not wind enough. They had to wait for

steam. As soon as they got steamboats, the farmers of the west could send their corn, their salt pork, and their furs up the Ohio to Pittsburgh, and bring back farming



FULTON'S FIRST STEAMBOAT

tools and clothing and other things they needed. Then many more people moved to the West.

The people who went west from New England went up the Mohawk River and along the Great Lakes. But it was always difficult to go up a river, and the journey was a long and hard one. In 1817, the state of New York began to dig the Erie Canal. It extended from Albany to Buffalo, a distance of 363 miles. It was forty feet wide, and four feet deep. The boats were drawn by horses walking along the bank of the canal. This made the whole journey very much easier and faster. By this canal, goods from the west could be taken to New York city.

A TERRITORY of the United States is governed by a governor appointed by the president, and a territorial legislature elected by the people of the territory. It has no senators and no representatives in Congress. Alaska is a territory; Hawaii is a territory. When the population of a territory is large enough, its people adopt a state constitution, and then apply to Congress to be admitted into the Union of states. If their constitution is not opposed to the Constitution of the United States, and the people are thought to be worthy, the territory is admitted as a state by a vote of Congress. It can then elect its own governor, and send senators and representatives to Congress.

The first new state to join the Union was Vermont. It was admitted in 1791. It would have come in with the original thirteen, but it was claimed by both New York and New Hampshire. It had been settled by people from New Hampshire, and the grants of land had been made by the governor of that state. But New York claimed that her territory extended to the Connecticut River. So these two states quarreled about Vermont, until she got tired of it and broke away from both of them. The people elected their governor and legislature, and then asked to be admitted into the Union. Vermont was the fourteenth state.

The next year Kentucky was admitted. It had been a county of Virginia, but was now admitted as a separate state. Kentucky was the fifteenth state.

In 1796, Tennessee was admitted into the Union. It had been a county of North Carolina, but was now made a separate state. Tennessee was the sixteenth state.

Ohio was the first state to be admitted out of the Northwest Territory. It was admitted in 1803. Ohio was the seventeenth state.

Louisiana was the eighteenth state. It was admitted in 1812. Its largest town was New Orleans.

Indiana was the nineteenth state. It was admitted in 1816. It was the second state formed from the Northwest Territory.

Mississippi was the twentieth state. It was admitted in 1817. It was settled by the people from the Carolinas and Georgia.

Illinois was the twenty-first state. It was admitted in 1818. The southern part of Illinois was settled first.

Alabama was the twenty-second state. It was admitted in 1819. It was settled by the people from Georgia and the Carolinas.

Maine was the twenty-third state. It was admitted in 1820. At one time, Maine was a part of Massachusetts.

Missouri was the twenty-fourth state. It was admitted in 1821. St. Louis was its largest town.

Conjunctions

A word that joins two other words is called a "conjunction." In the sentence, *The man and the woman go to evening school*, the word *and* joins the two words *man* and *woman*, and is therefore a conjunction. Tell which words are conjunctions in the following sentences:

The book and the pencil are on the table.
The horse and the cow are useful animals.
The rain and the sun make the crops grow.
The man or the boy must go to the store.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

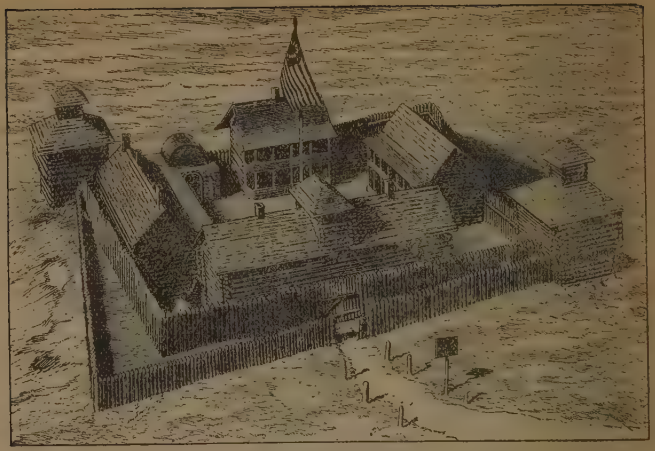
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was the sixth president of the United States. He was the son of John Adams, the second president. He was with his father in Europe for several years. He was our minister to Russia, and was one of the men who signed the treaty of peace at the close of the War of 1812. He was secretary of state when James Monroe was president. John Quincy Adams was president for four years. After his term as president was over, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives. One day while rising from his seat to speak in that House, he fell unconscious, and died two days later.

KING LOG AND KING STORK

A NUMBER of frogs lived in a pond. There was nothing to trouble them, and they ought to have been happy.

But they were not happy. They wanted a king to rule over them, so they asked the Ruler of the World to send them one. He thought they were very foolish, but he sent them a log to be their king. The frogs thought this a very stupid kind of king, and they climbed out of the water and sat upon it. The log really did them some good for it made a nice place to jump from into the water.

But the frogs were not happy. They wanted a real live king, and asked the Ruler of the World to send them a new one. He was now angry at the frogs because they were so hard to please, and he sent them a king of another kind. He sent them a stork, and King Stork caught the frogs, one by one, and ate them all up.



FORT DEARBORN

EARLY CHICAGO

EIGHT years after "Mad Anthony Wayne" had defeated the Indians of the northwest, General Dearborn, the Secretary of War, ordered a company of soldiers to go to the Chicago River and build a fort there. This was in 1803. Sixty-eight soldiers marched through the forest of southern Michigan from Detroit. Four rude huts covered with bark was all that then made up Chicago. They were the homes of French fur traders and their Indian wives.

The fort was named Fort Dearborn. It was a stockade of logs, with blockhouses at the corners, and with cabins on the inside where the soldiers lived. There were neither horses nor oxen, so the soldiers had to put on rope harness and drag the logs from the woods, six or seven miles to the south.

John Kinzie was the "father of Chicago." He came in 1804, bringing his wife, three children, and a negro slave named Black Jim. He was a fur trader. In fact, the fur trade was the only business in Chicago for many years. Kinzie bought one of the cabins which stood on the north side of the river, opposite the fort, and changed it into a good house. He hired four Frenchmen and sent them out among the Indians to trade for furs. When the furs were collected at Fort Dearborn, he packed them in bundles and sent them by boats over the lakes to Montreal, or down the river to New Orleans.

In the year 1811, the Indians began to attack the white settlements. Tecumseh was a great Indian chief. He gathered several men from different tribes and thought he could drive the white men out of the country. But General Harrison marched an army against him, defeated him in a battle at Tippecanoe, and scattered the Indians.

During the War of 1812, the Indians gathered about Fort Dearborn. They killed some of the traders, and demanded that the fort be given up to them. The Americans could not send any more soldiers, so the soldiers who were in the fort decided to leave it and march to Fort Wayne. The Indians promised not to attack them, and the soldiers and traders with their families started south along the lake. But when they had reached what is now the foot of Eighteenth Street, the savages suddenly fired upon them. The white men fought the best they could, but they were all killed or captured. That night the Indians burned the fort and killed most of their captives; but they did not kill John Kinzie and his family.

The fort was rebuilt in 1816. Other fur traders came, and Chicago began to grow again.

ANDREW JACKSON was the seventh president of the United States. He was born in a log cabin in South Carolina. His parents were Scotch-Irish. His father died before Andrew was born, and his mother and an older brother looked after their little farm. When the War of the Revolution began Andrew was eight years old. When he was thirteen years old, some English soldiers came into the neighborhood to steal the horses, kill the cattle, and burn the houses of the patriots. A company of men was formed to fight them. Andrew and his brother joined this company and both were made prisoners.

ANDREW JACKSON

One morning an English officer ordered Andrew to clean his boots for him. "Sir, I will not do it," replied the boy, "I am a prisoner of war and not your servant." The officer was so angry that he struck Andrew with his sword and wounded him in the left arm. Jackson was always proud of the scar left by the wound. For much the same reason another English officer struck Andrew's brother on the head and hurt him so that he died.

Very soon afterwards, the mother died, and Andrew was left alone, without relatives and without money. He studied law and, when he was twenty-one years old, he moved to Nashville, Tennessee. As there was not much law business in this new country, Jackson kept a store for a time. Land was cheap, and he bought enough to make

him a considerable estate. After a while he was made a judge.

He liked these western people and they liked him. He was not afraid of any man or of anything. When Tennessee was made a state, Andrew Jackson was selected United States Senator.

In the War of 1812, the Indians of the South helped the English against the Americans. Jackson was sent with an army to fight them. He defeated them in three battles, so that they were never troublesome again. In the battle of New Orleans, the last battle of the War of 1812, Jackson was in command of the Americans. With his small army of backwoods Americans, he won a great victory over a much larger army of well-trained European soldiers. The Indians of Florida were also fighting the Americans, and Jackson was sent against them. He defeated them also. Andrew Jackson was a great soldier. He was called "Old Hickory."

In 1828, Andrew Jackson was elected president of the United States. He served eight years, and was the first president whose home was west of the Allegheny Mountains. All the other presidents had been rich men. Jackson was a man of the people, and a friend of the people. He was a good president for the United States. South Carolina did not like some of the laws of the United States, and some of her people said they would not obey them. But Andrew Jackson sent soldiers into South Carolina, and compelled them to obey the laws.

When President Jackson's second term was over, he went back to Nashville to live. He built a large house on his estate and called it "The Hermitage." Many people came to see him there, for he had many friends and admirers.

EVERY person who was born in this country and who is 21 years of age is a citizen of the United States and has the right to vote for the officers of the city, the state, and the United States. Persons who are not old enough to vote are called "minors." Persons who are living in this country but who are citizens of some other country are called "aliens." If they want to become citizens of the United States, they must be naturalized, that is, they must take out citizenship papers.

An alien may take out his first papers at any time after he lands in this country. All he has to do is to go before the clerk of a United States court and sign a paper in which he declares that he wishes to become a citizen of the United States. This paper is called a "declaration of intention."

No alien can become a citizen of the United States unless he has lived in this country at least five years, and he cannot take out his Second Papers until two years after he has made his declaration of intention. When an alien wants to take out his Second Papers and thus become a full citizen of the United States, he takes two citizens who have known him for at least five years and goes before the judge of a United States court. He now has to show that he can read and write the English language and that he knows something about how this country is governed. The two men he takes with him are called his witnesses. The two witnesses must say they have known him for at least five years, and that they believe he will make a good citizen. When the papers are made out and signed, the alien pays $4 to the clerk of the court, and he is then a full citizen of the United States.

THE place where citizens go to vote is called a "polling place." Each ward in the city is divided into a certain number of precincts, and each precinct has one polling place. Before election day comes the voter must go to the polling place in his precinct and register. That is, he must give his name and address to a clerk, who writes them in a book. He must register so that the officers of the election will know that he has a right to vote.

When election day comes he must go again to the polling place in his precinct to vote. There are three officers in charge of the election: a judge of the election and two clerks. He gives his name to the judge of the election and the clerks look at the books to see if he is registered and has the right to vote. If they find his name on the books, the judge gives him a paper which has the names of all the men who are running for office printed on it. This paper is called a "ballot." The men whose names are found on the ballot are called "candidates."

On one side of the room where the election is being held there are several little closets with curtains in front of them. Each one of these little places with curtains is called a "booth." The voter takes his ballot into one of these booths, and puts a cross mark, like this, X, in the little square before the name of each candidate he wants to vote for. Then he folds his ballot so that the names of the candidates cannot be seen, and goes out and gives it to the judge of the election.

When the voters have all voted, the ballot box is opened and the votes are counted. The candidate who gets the largest number of votes for any office is elected.

INAUGURATION

THE president of the United States is always inaugurated on the 4th of March following his election. To inaugurate means to begin. The president of the United States, then, begins his term of office on the 4th of March following his election.

At 12 o'clock on inauguration day, the new president and the old one drive down Pennsylvania Avenue to the capitol building. Pennsylvania Avenue is the street in Washington which leads from the White House to the capitol.

Standing on the steps on the east side of the capitol, the new president takes the oath of his office and delivers his inaugural address. The oath is administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

This is the oath every president is required to take:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

When he has delivered his address and taken the oath, the new president drives back along Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House.

A STUDY OF WORDS

inaugurate	elect	administer
inaugural	electoral	administration
inauguration	election	administrator

a flock of sheep	a drove of hogs
a flock of geese	a swarm of bees
a herd of cattle	a crowd of men

A LARGE river with the many smaller rivers flowing into it is called a river system. The rivers that make up the system have worn down the country through which they flow, making a broad valley sometimes hundreds of miles long and many miles wide. The soil in the river valleys has been washed down from the hills. It is rich and will produce good crops. The ground is so nearly level that it can be easily cultivated, and the rivers furnish water enough to keep the plants alive. River valleys are the best parts of the world.

They are the greatest agricultural regions of the world. It is in them that the food crops are grown by which the people of the world are fed. The work of cultivating these crops calls for a large number of work animals, — horses, mules, oxen, and camels. These crops give food to a large number of food animals, — cattle, hogs, and sheep. The rivers themselves are waterways by which these products may be taken where they can be sold. When railroads come they are built along the banks of the rivers, because that is the easiest place to build them. In the river valleys men build the best houses and the largest number of villages and towns and the greatest number of mills and factories. In the river valleys the great cities of the world are found.

One of the greatest river valleys of the world is the Mississippi. Three large rivers flow into the Mississippi from the west, — the Missouri, the Arkansas, and the Red. Three rivers, not quite so large, flow into it from the east, — the Ohio, the Illinois, and the Wisconsin. The valley is so wide that the fastest railroad train cannot cross it in two nights and a day. It contains the greater part of

twenty of the states of the United States. Millions of people live in this valley. It is covered with farms and dotted with towns. In its northern parts, the people raise corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes, and feed thousands of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep. In the southern parts, they raise cotton, tobacco, corn, and sugar cane. In this valley some of the largest cities of the country are found, — St. Louis, New Orleans, Cleveland, and many others. A hundred railroads cross this valley in every direction, uniting all the cities and towns, and carrying thousands of carloads of goods every day.

The largest river valley in the world is that of the Amazon, in South America; but the climate is so hot and unhealthful that white men can hardly live there. The forests have not been cut away, and there are few farms to be found. The great valley is inhabited only by a few Indians. A far more important valley in South America is that of the Plata River. It is made up of three rivers which flow south through a rich country. The people raise corn and wheat, and graze thousands of cattle and sheep on the grassy plains. Its most important city is Buenos Aires.

Europe has no very large rivers, but it has many important ones. The largest rivers of Russia are the Volga, the Don, and the Dnieper. They flow through broad low plains where wheat, hay, corn, and potatoes are grown. The largest river of southern Europe is the Danube. Its valley is one of the great wheat regions of the world. Rye, oats, and barley are also raised there. Vienna and Budapest are on this river. The largest river of Germany is the Rhine. Its valley is not wide, but the people have planted grapevines upon the sides of the hills. The Rhine is noted also for its castles upon the tops of its hills.

The largest river valley in Africa is the Congo, but, as in the Amazon Valley, the climate is so hot and unhealthful that few white men can live there. The most important river in Africa, and the longest river in the Old World, is the Nile. It flows through the eastern side of the Sahara Desert. Its valley is not wide and it is watered by building dams across the Nile and causing the water to irrigate the land. The people raise wheat, corn, millet, barley, cotton, rice, and sugar cane. Cairo is the largest city of Africa.

Asia has a number of large and important rivers. The Tigris and Euphrates flow into the Persian Gulf. The Indus and the Ganges are in India. The people raise rice, millet, wheat, cotton, sugar cane, and indigo. The two largest rivers of China are the Hwang and the Yangtze. Their valleys are very wide and very rich. The natives raise rice. The banks of the rivers are planted with mulberry trees. The silkworms feed upon the leaves of these trees, and the people manufacture silk. The Ob, Yenisei, and Lena rivers all flow north through Siberia, but their mouths are frozen through so much of the year, that they are not important.

Great Rivers

Amazon	Missouri	Congo	Hwang
Mississippi	Ohio	Plata	Ganges
Nile	Hudson	Volga	Tigris
Niger	Delaware	Danube	Rhine
Euphrates	Indus	Dnieper	Don
Thames	Ob	Yenisei	Lena
Wabash	Arkansas	Red	Tennessee

NEGRO slaves were brought from the coast of Africa, known as the Guinea coast. The negro tribes in that part of Africa were always at war with one another. The prisoners that were taken in their battles were afterwards brought down to the coast and sold as slaves. The white man paid for them with rum or brandy or bright-colored cloth, or with such trinkets as beads, scissors, and knives. They were then put on board ships and carried away to be sold in some other country.

At that time, all the countries of the world kept slaves. They were sold in England, Holland, France, and Spain. But most of them were sold in the West India Islands, to work on the sugar plantations there. They were accustomed to a hot climate, and could stand the work on these islands better than white people could.

The first slaves in the United States were brought to Virginia in 1619, the year before the Pilgrims came to America. There were twenty of them. They were brought to work in the tobacco fields of Virginia. For a long time, no more were brought. The Virginia planters then had white servants which they had brought from England, and they liked them better than the negroes. But, after a time, it became hard to get white servants, and the planters bought more negroes.

All the colonies had slaves. But, in the northern colonies, slaves did not pay. They could not saw lumber. They could not build ships. They could not catch fish. It was only in the southern colonies, in the tobacco fields of Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina, and in the rice fields of South Carolina, that it paid to own slaves.

At the time of the Revolution, there were a great many slaves in the South. But men had begun to think that it was wrong to bring in any more. Some men even wanted to set free the slaves they already had. George Washington had slaves, but he did not think it was right to hold them. Thomas Jefferson had slaves, but he wanted to set them free.

In 1793, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin. This was a machine for pulling the cotton from the seed of the cotton plant. When the cotton had to be pulled off by hand, a negro slave could not clean more than two pounds of cotton in a day. But with this machine, the same slave could clean a hundred pounds in a day. So, cotton became a profitable crop in the South, and thousands of slaves were set to work growing it. The people of the South no longer talked about setting their slaves free. But many people in the northern states began to think that it was wrong to hold slaves at all.

DANIEL WEBSTER

Daniel Webster was the greatest orator in America, and one of the greatest orators the world has ever seen. He was born in a log cabin among the hills of New Hampshire, in 1782, the next year after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. His father was a captain in Washington's army. Daniel was a sickly lad, and could not do much of the hard work on the farm. He spent his time fishing and roaming through the woods and reading every book he could get hold of.

When the Constitution was adopted, Daniel was seven years old. He liked the Constitution of the United States, and when he was only a small boy, bought a handkerchief

with the whole of the Constitution printed upon it. He went to college and then studied law. When he was about thirty years old, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from New Hampshire.

Soon after the close of the War of 1812, Daniel Webster moved to Boston to practice law, and was soon elected one of the senators from Massachusetts. When the state of South Carolina voted that it would obey the laws of the United States or not, just as it chose, Webster made a great speech in the Senate, in which he defended the Constitution, and said that resistance to a law of the United States was rebellion. He said the Constitution meant "liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Daniel Webster is called the Defender of the Constitution.

HENRY CLAY

Henry Clay was born in Virginia in 1777, the year after the Declaration of Independence. When he was only a boy, his father died, and Henry had to help support the family. He studied law and, at the age of twenty, moved to Lexington, Kentucky, where he spent the rest of his life. He was a good lawyer, and a great orator. Before he was thirty years old, he was elected a member of the United States Senate. The rest of his life was spent in Congress, or in some other public position. He was speaker, or president, of the House of Representatives. He was secretary of state when John Quincy Adams was president. He signed the treaty of peace which ended the War of 1812. He made many eloquent speeches on many public questions. He was a candidate for president of the United States, but he was not elected.

While Henry Clay was in Congress the question of slavery came up before the people. Of the thirteen older states, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were at that time free states. Their people did not have slaves. But Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia were slave states. Their people did hold slaves. Of the new states, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were free states; and Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana were slave states. In 1820, then, there were eleven free states in the Union and eleven slave states.

Twenty-one of these states were east of the Mississippi River, and the other one, Louisiana, was partly east of it. Missouri was the first state entirely west of that river. The people of the northern states thought that slavery was wrong and did not want to see Missouri come in as a slave state. The people of the southern states believed that slavery was right, and they wanted to see slaves in all the states of the west. Many speeches were made on both sides, and the people became very much excited and very angry at one another.

Finally Henry Clay helped to settle the matter. Maine was admitted as a free state, and Missouri was admitted as a slave state, and it was provided that slavery should forever be prohibited in all the rest of the Louisiana Territory (page 144) that was north of the southern boundary line of Missouri. This was called the Missouri Compromise. There were then twenty-four states in the Union, twelve of them slave and twelve of them free. Henry Clay was called the Great Compromiser.

GRACE DARLING AND HER FATHER

LIGHTHOUSES

LIGHTHOUSES are built to show the sailors at night where the dangerous rocks and sands are. They are usually at the entrance to harbors, where the passage is narrow, and where rocky points or low islands stand out into the sea. If sailors cannot see these things they are in danger of running their ships upon them, and all the people, and the goods on board, would be lost.

All the nations of the world build lighthouses along the coast and pay men to keep the lights burning at night. The United States has over a thousand lights on the Atlantic Coast, and two or three hundred on the Pacific Coast. On the coast of the Gulf of Mexico also, and on the Great Lakes, even on the larger rivers, the United States govern-

ment has built these lights and keeps them burning, to guide sailors into safe waters at night.

The first lighthouses were simply towers built of stone, on the top of which a wood fire was kept burning. After that, lamps were used in which whale oil or fish oil was burned. At the present time most of the lamps burn kerosene. A few lighthouses have electric lights, but not many. The first lighthouse on the coast of the United States was Boston Light, at the entrance to Boston harbor. It was built about two hundred years ago.

Off the northwestern coast of England there are a number of little islands called the Farne Islands. On one of these islands there stood, about a hundred years ago, the Longstone Lighthouse. The keeper of this light was William Darling, who, with his wife and a large family of children, lived on that lonely spot. In the year 1838, a large steamship struck these rocks and was dashed to pieces. It had more than forty passengers on board, besides a crew of twenty men. The people clung to the pieces of the wreck, but they would surely all have been drowned, if they had not received help.

There was no one at home in the lighthouse except the keeper, his wife, and his daughter Grace. The sea ran very high, and the old keeper thought it was useless to try to help those shipwrecked people. But Grace insisted that they must do all they could to save at least some of them. They launched the boat, the father took one oar and Grace another, and, after a desperate but dangerous effort, they saved nine persons from a watery grave.

The story of Grace Darling and her heroic effort to save drowning men has been told all over the world. She was

then only twenty-three years old, but the story of her brave deed made the world see how much lighthouses are needed, and how lonely are the lives lived by the keepers and their families. Many a light is now burning along the wave-tossed coast, which might never have been lighted had it not been for the heroic deed of this brave girl.

But Grace Darling was not the only girl who did brave things to save drowning men. The father of Ida Lewis kept the Limestone Lighthouse at the entrance to the harbor of Newport, Rhode Island. By the time Ida was eighteen years old, she was an excellent swimmer, and an expert at handling a boat. One day four young men were out in the harbor when their boat upset and they were thrown into the water. They were about to drown, when Ida launched her skiff, rowed to where they were, and brought them safe to shore. Another time, three men were in a boat and a strong wind carried them out far from shore. Again Ida Lewis launched her little skiff, and in spite of the strong wind brought them safely to the land.

These are only two or three of the many hundreds of brave deeds done by lighthouse keepers and their families to save shipwrecked sailors from a grave in the sea.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

Martin Van Buren, of New York, was the eighth president of the United States. He served four years.

William Henry Harrison was the ninth president of the United States. He was born in Virginia. His father was a friend of George Washington, and was a member of the Continental Congress. William knew Washington, too. He was sixteen years old when Washington was made the

first president of the United States. The young man had studied to be a doctor, and had gone to live with friends in Philadelphia.

But he did not want to be a doctor. He wanted to go and fight the Indians. He talked with Washington, and the president sent him as a soldier to Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. He was with "Mad Anthony" Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers. He was then known as Captain Harrison. He learned to fight the Indians and he learned to talk with the Indians.

Captain Harrison was then made governor of the Indiana Territory. He lived at Vincennes. He sold lands to the settlers. He made treaties with the Indians. He was a good governor. In the year 1811, Tecumseh tried to unite all the Indians to fight against the white men. He was a great warrior, and many tribes joined him. But General Harrison was watching him. He marched his soldiers against the savages and found them at Tippecanoe. They fought a battle in which the Indians were defeated.

William Henry Harrison was a general in the War of 1812. Most of his soldiers came from Ohio and Kentucky. He marched them to Lake Erie. He crossed that lake in one of Perry's ships, and then marched into Canada. He met the English on the banks of the Thames River. Tecumseh and his Indians had joined the English. A battle was fought in which Tecumseh was killed, and the English were defeated. Then General Harrison went back to his farm near Cincinnati.

In 1840, William Henry Harrison was elected president of the United States. He was inaugurated in March, 1841, and died one month later. Then the vice-president, John Tyler, became the president.

QUESTIONS ON GOVERNMENT

THE following are some of the questions usually asked of those who are applying for citizenship in the United States. A citizen of the United States should know all these things.

The United States

1. What form of government do we have in the United States?
2. What do you mean by a republic?
3. Into how many branches is the government of the United States divided?
4. Give the name of each branch.
5. What is the legislative branch called?
6. Into how many houses is the Congress of the United States divided?
7. Give the name of each of these houses.
8. How many senators has each state?
9. How are the United States senators chosen?
10. For how long a term are the senators chosen?
11. Who are the United States senators from your state?
12. How old must a United States senator be?
13. Must he be a citizen of the United States?
14. For how long must he have been a citizen of the United States?
15. How many representatives has each state?
16. Do all the states have the same number of representatives?
17. How are representatives in Congress chosen?
18. For how long a term are the representatives chosen?
19. How old must a representative be?
20. Must he be a citizen of the United States?

21. For how long must he have been a citizen of the United States?

22. Who is the representative, or congressman from your Congressional district?

23. Who makes up the executive branch of the government of the United States?

24. How is the president chosen?

25. How are the presidential electors chosen?

26. How many presidential electors does each state have?

27. For how long a term is the president of the United States chosen?

28. Where does the president live?

29. Where does the Congress of the United States meet?

30. What is the salary of the president of the United States?

31. How old must the president be?

32. Must he be a citizen of the United States?

33. For how long must he have been a citizen of the United States?

34. Does the president have anything to do with making the laws of the United States?

35. What other powers has the president?

36. If the president should die, who becomes the president?

37. If the vice-president should die after he becomes president, who becomes president?

38. Who is the present president of the United States?

39. Who was the first president of the United States?

40. Of what is the judicial branch of the government composed?

41. How many judges are there in the Supreme Court?

42. How are the judges of the United States courts chosen?

43. Who acts with the president in appointing judges of the United States courts?

44. For how long a term are judges of the United States courts appointed?

45. What kind of cases do United States courts try?

46. Are there any United States courts in your city?

47. Where does the Supreme Court sit?

48. Who appoints ambassadors and ministers to foreign countries?

49. What document tells what form of government the United States shall have?

50. What is the Constitution?

51. When was the Constitution of the United States adopted?

The States

52. Do the states have the same three branches of government as the United States?

53. What is the legislative branch of the state government called?

54. How many houses in the state legislature?

55. What are they called?

56. How are state senators chosen?

57. For how long a term are state senators chosen?

58. How are state representatives chosen?

59. For how long a term are state representatives chosen?

60. What is the name of the capital city of your state?

61. What is the chief executive of the state called?

62. How is the governor of the state chosen?

63. For how long a term is the governor of a state chosen?

64. Does the governor of a state have anything to do with the making of laws of the state?

65. What other powers has the governor of a state?

66. Who is the governor of your state?

67. Of what is the judicial branch of the state government composed?

68. How are the judges of state courts chosen?

69. For how long a term are the judges of the state courts chosen?

70. What kind of cases do state courts try?

71. Does the state have a constitution?

72. What is that constitution?

The City

73. Does the city government have the same three branches as the state and the United States have?

74. Of how many houses is the legislative branch of the city government composed?

75. What is the name of the city legislature?

76. What are the members of the City Council called?

77. How are the aldermen chosen?

78. How many from each ward?

79. For how long a term are the aldermen chosen?

80. Who are the aldermen from your ward?

81. What is the place where the City Council meets called?

82. What is the chief executive of the city called?

83. How is the mayor of the city chosen?

84. For how long a term is the mayor of your city chosen?

85. What is the salary of the mayor of your city?

86. Does the mayor of the city have anything to do with making the laws of the city?

87. Who is the present mayor of your city?
88. What other powers has the mayor of your city?
89. Of what is the judicial branch of the government of your city composed?
90. How are the judges of the municipal courts chosen?
91. What kind of cases do municipal courts try?
92. For how long a term are judges of the municipal courts chosen?
93. Does the city have a constitution?
94. What is it called?
95. Where does the city get its charter?
96. Why do we celebrate the Fourth of July?
97. Why do we celebrate the twenty-second of February?
98. What great thing did Abraham Lincoln do?
99. What great war was fought about the negroes?
100. What is the capital city of the United States?

TEXAS

At first, Texas belonged to Mexico; but very few Mexicans lived in Texas. It was inhabited by Indians and wild animals. There were great herds of wild horses and wild cattle on the plains of Texas. It was good hunting ground and made good farming land.

In the course of time some Americans began to move into Texas. Stephen F. Austin brought three hundred families and settled them along the Colorado River. Austin has been called the Father of Texas, and the capital of the state is named for him. Other men brought settlers just as Austin had done, and many men came alone to settle in this new land. The settlers came from Kentucky and Tennessee and Virginia and the Carolinas. They came

from all the old states, until there were more than twenty thousand Americans living in log cabins on the banks of the rivers of Texas.

The people of Texas did not like to be ruled by Mexico. They wanted to be free, or to be a part of the United States. They adopted a Declaration of Independence. They collected an army, and made Sam Houston the commander-in-chief. They fought many battles with the Mexicans.

At last the two armies met on the San Jacinto River. In the battle which followed, the Mexican army was almost destroyed. Texas then became a free and independent country. It elected a congress of its own. It elected a president of its own. It was a separate nation for about ten years. In 1845, Texas asked to be made one of the states of the United States, and it was admitted into the Union.

The flag of Texas had just one star in the corner. For this reason it is sometimes called the Lone Star State.

SAM HOUSTON

Sam Houston (hū'ston) was born in Virginia. When he was about twelve years old his father died, and his mother moved with her family to Tennessee. The older boys put young Sam in a store, but he did not like it. He ran away and lived for a time with the Cherokee Indians. He wore their dress and lived in their wigwams until he was eighteen years old. Then he went back to his mother's cabin.

When he was twenty years old, he joined Andrew Jackson's army and fought against the Creek Indians in Florida. When his mother handed him his musket, she said, "Go, my son, and remember that the door of my cabin is always

open to brave men, but forever shut to cowards." The boy fought bravely, and was so severely wounded that it was more than a year before he was well again.

After the war was over, Houston became a lawyer in Nashville. He was elected a member of the United States House of Representatives and served four years. Then he was elected governor of Tennessee. The Cherokee Indians were then living west of the Mississippi River, in what is now the state of Oklahoma. At the close of his term as governor, Houston went to live with them again. They adopted him into their tribe, and made him one of their chiefs.

By and by he moved to Texas. He fought against the Mexicans for the liberty of Texas. He was made the general of all the Texan armies. He fought the battle of San Jacinto, in which Texas gained her freedom.

Sam Houston was the first president of the republic of Texas. When Texas was admitted into the Union of the United States, Houston was the first senator from that state. He was afterwards elected governor of Texas. The city of Houston was named for Sam Houston.

THE MEXICAN WAR

James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was the eleventh president of the United States. He served four years.

Mexico always claimed that Texas belonged to her. She never acknowledged the independence of Texas. When the United States annexed Texas, it led to a war between Mexico and the United States.

General Zachary Taylor led an American army into Mexico. He fought the battle of Monterey. The Mexican

army was larger than the American army, but the Americans defeated them, and captured the city of Monterey. General Taylor fought the battle of Buena Vista. The Mexican general had five times as many soldiers as General Taylor had, but the American soldiers fought so well that they won a great victory. General Taylor was sometimes called "Old Rough and Ready."

General Winfield Scott led another American army into Mexico. He landed at Vera Curz, and began to march into the country. He fought the battle of Cerro Gordo. The Mexican general had more men than General Scott had, and they had their cannon on the hills. But General Scott defeated them and marched on into the country. He came to the city of Mexico. He stormed the strong fortress of Chapultepec, and took the city of Mexico.

General Scott and his army were now in the capital of Mexico, and the two countries made a treaty of peace. Mexico gave California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah to the United States.

When General Zachary Taylor went back home, the people elected him president of the United States. He was the twelfth president. When he had been president a little more than a year, he died and Millard Fillmore, the vice-president, became the president.

Name all the presidents from Washington to Fillmore.
What caused the war with Mexico?
What two great generals fought in that war?
What was General Taylor sometimes called?
Who was Sam Houston?

The trappers and the fur traders went over all the western country. They started from St. Louis. They went up the Mississippi River as far as they could go. They went up all the other rivers and smaller streams into the Rocky

Crossing the Plains

Mountains. Then they crossed the mountains into the valley of Great Salt Lake, and followed the Snake River into Oregon. They traded with the Indians for beaver skins. They discovered all the rivers and valleys of the great Rocky Mountain region. They found that the valley of the Columbia River was a good country for furs.

John Jacob Astor was a rich merchant of New York. He bought furs and sent them to Europe. His traders bought furs from the Indians about Lake Superior and in Canada. He wanted to get the furs from the Oregon country too. He sent a ship around South America and into the Pacific Ocean, to the mouth of the Columbia River. He sent another party of men up the Missouri River, across the mountains and down the Columbia River

to its mouth. The two parties met at the mouth of the river and built a fort and a trading post. They called the place Astoria. John Jacob Astor bought furs from the Indians and sold them again in many places.

By and by, men made settlements in Oregon. They started from St. Louis and went up the Missouri River to the mouth of the Platte River. Then they followed the Platte River to the mountains. They crossed the mountains at South Pass and followed the Snake River to the Columbia. They went in large covered wagons drawn by oxen or mules. They took their wives and children and household goods with them. In 1841 more than one hundred persons made this long journey. In 1843, about eight hundred people went to the Oregon country. The next year, about the same number went, and in 1845, about three thousand persons crossed the wide prairies and the rugged mountains to make their homes in Oregon. In 1846, about two thousand people went, taking with them four hundred and seventy wagons and more than a thousand cattle. The road which they followed was called the Oregon Trail.

These people settled on the Columbia River, and its branches. They built log houses, cleared the forests, and raised fields of potatoes, wheat, barley, oats, and peas. They built sawmills and flour mills. These settlements became the territory of Oregon, and afterwards the state of Oregon.

What and where is the Great Salt Lake?
What state lies north of Oregon?
Who was John Jacob Astor?
Where is the Columbia River?
What was the Oregon Trail?

CALIFORNIA belonged to Mexico. The first white men to live there were priests of the Catholic Church. These priests built what was known as missions. Each mission consisted of a church, a house for the priests, another for the soldiers and workmen who were with them, and a number of huts or cabins for the Indians to live in. These priests gathered the Indians about their missions and tried to teach them the Christian religion. They also tried to teach the Indians to work. But the Indians did not want to work, and when the priests went away, they scattered and went back to their old way of living again.

Rich men from Mexico or Spain were given great ranches of land, in California. They built large houses there, and raised immense herds of horses and cattle. The horses and cattle roamed so far over the country that they were almost like wild animals. There were more horses than the people could ride, and more cattle than the people could eat. Hundreds of cattle were killed for their hides and tallow alone. Sometimes ships would come to the harbors along the coast to buy hides and tallow from these ranches. Some of these ships came from New England, and some from old England. To reach California they had to sail far south around the continent of South America. They brought boots, shoes, hats, clothing, tobacco, saddles, and bridles to trade for the hides and tallow.

By and by, many Americans began to go to California. Some went by ship around South America. Some followed the Oregon Trail to Great Salt Lake and then drove their teams of oxen across what is now the state of Nevada, and over into California. They settled on the Sacramento

River, not far from San Francisco. They raised wheat and fruits, and had small herds of cattle.

The Americans in California did not like to be ruled by Mexico. After a considerable number had come, they got together a small army and drove out the Mexican rulers. They made themselves free and, for a short time, were independent of any other country.

THE MORMONS

THE Mormons are a people who believe in a religion that is different from the religion of most of the people of the United States. They first lived in Ohio, but the people of Ohio did not like their religion and forced them to move.

They then went to Missouri; but the people there did not like their religion, and they drove them away. Then they moved to Illinois; but the people of Illinois did not like them either, and they were forced to move again. This time they went to the far West, among the mountains.

Brigham Young was their leader. Sixteen thousand of them left Illinois in one year. They followed the Oregon Trail across the mountains, and then, turning south, they settled near Great Salt Lake. The land was a desert, but they brought water in long trenches down the sides of the mountains, and irrigated it. Their farms produced good crops, they worked hard, and the settlement grew. They built Salt Lake City. For twenty years, the Mormons were the only settlers in the great Rocky Mountain region. They increased until they finally established the state of Utah.

Gold was discovered on the banks of the Sacramento River, in California, in 1848. A man was digging a ditch for a sawmill and found a lump of gold. Then everybody in that country quit farming and every other kind of work, and went hunting for gold. A lump of gold is called a nugget. Many nuggets of gold were found that were worth several hundred dollars, and some were valued at three or four thousand dollars.

Washing Gold

But most of the gold was found in the form of small grains, called gold dust. The dust was mixed with sand and gravel washed down into pockets along the sides of the mountains. This sand and gravel was shoveled into pans, and then the sand was washed away, leaving the gold in the bottom of the pan. Some of these pockets contained five or six thousand dollars' worth of gold dust. Sometimes a man would dig out a thousand dollars' worth of gold dust in one day; but generally the diggers got no more than twenty to a hundred dollars' worth in a day.

By the end of the year 1848, five million dollars worth of gold had been dug from the valley of the Sacramento River.

By the year 1849, the news had reached the eastern states, and thousands of men left their homes and their work and started for the golden West. Some went by ship around South America and up the Pacific Coast. Some went by ship to the Isthmus of Panama, journeyed across the Isthmus and then took ship again upon the Pacific Ocean. But by far the greater number made the long journey overland, by the Oregon Trail to Great Salt Lake, and then across Nevada to California. In the month of April, 1849, twenty thousand people left the Missouri River, bound for the gold fields of California. Before the summer had passed, as many more had followed them. There was almost a continous line of oxen and wagons across these broad prairies.

The long journey was so hard, especially upon the women and children, that five thousand people died upon the way. Some stopped with the Mormons at Salt Lake until the following spring; and some gave up the journey altogether and stayed with these people. By the end of the year 1849, there were 100,000 people in California, and 11,000 in the settlements around Great Salt Lake. About $23,000,000 worth of gold was taken from the California mines during this year.

By the year 1850, so many people had settled in California that it was admitted as a state in the Union.

In the year 1858, gold and silver were discovered in the mountains of Nevada. Again there was a mad rush of people for the gold fields, and within five years $100,000,000 worth of gold and silver had been dug from the sides

of these mountains. Nevada is sometimes known as the Silver State.

In that same year, 1858, a party of Cherokee Indians discovered gold in the mountains of Colorado, near Pike's Peak. The usual rush followed and, by the summer of 1859, there were 150,000 gold seekers in that region. The city of Denver was begun at that time.

Gold and silver were discovered in other states in the west, and many people made the long, hard journey to the mines, hoping to find great riches. Most of them did not find much gold. But they found good farming lands, stayed in the country, built houses and cleared lands, and thus helped to settle the western country.

AMERICAN INVENTIONS

The telegraph was invented by Samuel F. B. Morse. He was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, not far from Bunker Hill. He had a good education, and began life as an artist. He painted many good pictures, but finally turned to the study of ways of sending messages by electricity. The first telegraph line in the United States was built from Baltimore to Washington, in 1844. The first message ever sent was "What hath God wrought." It was suggested by a young girl who had helped Mr. Morse.

The sewing machine was invented by Elias Howe. He was born in Massachusetts and worked in a machine shop. His wife used to work very late at night making clothes for the children; and Howe thought he would make a machine that would do the sewing faster and easier. The first sewing machine was made in 1845. Now, the sewing machine is used not only in making clothing, but in making shoes, harness, and a great many other things as well.

Elias Howe had been very poor, but the sewing machine made him very rich.

The reaper and mower, for cutting grass and grain by horse power, was invented by Cyrus H. McCormick. He was born on a farm in Virginia. He made the first reapers in a little blacksmith's shop near the McCormick farm, and in 1840 began to sell them. The farmers of the west wanted the reapers, and McCormick built his first factory in Cincinnati. He afterwards moved to Chicago, where the present factory covers more than forty acres of ground, and turns out 150,000 machines each year.

The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell. He was born in Scotland but moved to Boston. The first telephone was made in 1876. The telephone is now used everywhere, and we would not know how to get along without it.

The typewriter was invented by C. L. Sholes, of Wisconsin. The first successful typewriter was made in 1867.

The electric light was invented by Thomas A. Edison. He started in life as a newsboy on the railroad trains. Then he became a telegraph operator. The first electric light was made in 1879.

THE CITY MOUSE AND THE COUNTRY MOUSE

The city mouse lives in a house;—
The country mouse lives in a bower,
He's friendly with the frogs and toads,
And sees the pretty plants in flower.

The city mouse eats bread and cheese;—
The garden mouse eats what he can;
We will not grudge him seeds and stocks,
Poor little timid furry man.

THE question of slavery was still before the people of the United States. As the people moved into the western country, a number of new territories were organized. The people of the Southern states wanted slavery to be extended into all these territories, and the people of the Northern states wanted it kept out of all these territories. Abraham Lincoln wanted slavery kept out of the territories. He was a lawyer, and lived in Springfield, Illinois. He had been a member of the Illinois legislature, and a representative in Congress for one term.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Stephen A. Douglas was also a lawyer. He lived in Chicago. He believed that each territory should decide for itself whether or not it would permit slavery. He had been a representative in Congress and United States senator from Illinois.

In 1858, Lincoln and Douglas were both candidates for United States senator from Illinois. They made many speeches about slavery. Lincoln thought that slavery was wrong and should not be extended; and Douglas believed that the territories should do as they liked about having slaves. Sometimes they spoke from the same platform and to the same crowd, one man answering the other. These speeches are called the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

Douglas was elected senator, but the speeches of Lincoln were so good that they made him known all over the United

States. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, was then the president. He was the fifteenth president of the United States. In the year 1860, the Republican party nominated Abraham Lincoln for president and the Democratic party nominated Stephen A. Douglas. Abraham Lincoln was elected, — the sixteenth president of the United States.

THE CIVIL WAR

Abraham Lincoln did not intend to take the slaves from the people of the South, but many of them thought he intended to do so. Accordingly, on the 20th day of December, 1860, the legislature of the state of South Carolina voted that that state would no longer remain in the Union and be a part of the United States. This act was called secession. By the end of the following February, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas had seceded, and joined with South Carolina. They formed a new government, and called it the Confederate States of America. They elected Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, the president of this new government. Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas soon joined the new government, making eleven states that seceded from the government of the United States. The people of the western part of Virginia did not want to leave the Union. They held a convention of their own, seceded from Virginia, and asked to be admitted into the Union as a separate state. Their request was granted, and they are now the state of West Virginia.

Abraham Lincoln did not intend to free the slaves, but he did intend to preserve the Union. Fort Sumter stood on the shore of Charleston harbor, and was garrisoned by

Union soldiers, under the command of Major Robert Anderson. The Confederate commander at Charleston demanded that the fort be surrendered to him; but Major Anderson refused to give it up. On the morning of the 12th of April, 1861, the Confederate soldiers fired upon the fort, and, after a fight which lasted two days, compelled it to surrender. That act began the war.

The loyal people of the north were ready to fight any one who fired upon our flag. President Lincoln called for 75,000 men to volunteer to help save the Union. The call of the president was answered by more men than he asked for, but an equal number from the Southern states joined the army of the South. The Union soldiers wore a blue uniform, and were called the "boys in blue." The Confederate soldiers wore a gray uniform, and they were called the "boys in gray." President Lincoln soon called for more volunteers, and, by July 1st, 1861, there were 183,500 men in the Northern army, and about the same number in the Southern army.

General Irvin McDowell had command of a Union army, and General Beauregard was in command of a Confederate army in northern Virginia. In July, 1861, the two armies met at Bull Run, about thirty miles south of Washington. Here was fought the first battle of the Civil War. The Union Army was badly defeated, and the soldiers fled back to the fortifications about Washington. Then General George B. McClellan was appointed commander of the Union army, and he spent the rest of the year drilling the soldiers.

General Ulysses S. Grant had command of a Union army in the West. He took his army up the Tennessee River and captured Fort Henry, and then marched across to the

Cumberland River and attacked Fort Donelson. After three days of fighting, the Confederate general asked Grant what terms he would give if he would surrender. "No terms but unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted," was Grant's reply. The Confederates at once surrendered the fort, and Grant thus won the first great Union victory of the war. After that, U. S. Grant was sometimes called "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. Grant then marched his army south, and, in April, 1862, was attacked by a Confederate Army under command of Albert Sidney Johnston, at Shilo. This was one of the hardest fought battles of the war, but, after two days of fighting, the Confederates were driven off and retreated toward the south.

General Robert E. Lee had been put in command of all the Confederate armies, and Richmond had been made the capital of the Confederate government. General McClellan had command of a splendid Union army on the Potomac River, and he now started to take Richmond. He moved his army to Fortress Monroe, and marched up the peninsula between the James and the York rivers toward Richmond. He got within eight miles of the Confederate capital. But General Lee was assisted by Joseph E. Johnston and "Stonewall" Jackson, and, after fighting several battles, the Union army was drawn back to Washington.

More than two years had passed since South Carolina had seceded, and Abraham Lincoln had made up his mind that the United States could not live half slave and half free. It must be all one, or all the other. He had tried to get Congress to buy the slaves owned by the South and then set them free, but Congress would not do it. So now

he decided to set them free himself. On the first day of January, 1863, he issued his Emancipation Proclamation, which declared that the slaves in the states then in rebellion against the United States should be thenceforth and forever free. Four millions of people, who had been held as slaves, were thus made free men.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE

General Grant continued his march into the South. Early in the year 1863, he attacked Vicksburg, one of the strongest places in the South. Admiral Farragut had come up the Mississippi River with a fleet of Union gunboats, had taken New Orleans, and was now ready to help Grant before Vicksburg. There was a long, hard fight lasting weeks and even months, but on the 4th day of July, 1863, Vicksburg was surrendered to the Union Army. This gave the Union forces the control of the Mississippi River, and cut the Confederate states in two.

In the spring of 1863, General Lee started to march a Confederate army into the Northern states. He crossed the Potomac River and advanced into Pennsylvania. General McClellan had been removed, and General Meade was now in command of the Union army in the east. The two armies met at Gettysburg, on the first day of July, and there, for three days, fought the most terrible battle of the whole war. About one fourth of all the men engaged on both sides were either killed or wounded. On the fourth day of July, Lee withdrew from the field and retreated toward the south.

Early in the spring of 1864, General Grant was given command of all the Union forces in the United States, and he tood command of the army in the east. General William T. Sherman, who had been with Grant before Vicksburg, was placed in command of the Union army in the west. Sherman's army was at Chattanooga. The fall of Vicksburg had cut the South in two once, and Sherman now determined to march his army through Georgia to the Atlantic Ocean, and thus cut it in two again. In July, 1864, he took Atlanta, and then started south with 60,000 men. His army marched in four columns, covering a track sixty miles wide. He burned bridges, tore up railroads, carried off horses and cattle, and lived off the country. In December, he took Savannah, and then turned north through South Carolina toward Richmond.

While Sherman was marching through Georgia, Grant was marching through Virginia. But he was going more slowly, for General Lee was in front of him fighting every inch of the way. They fought the three days' fight in the "Wilderness"; they fought the battle of Spotsylvania Court House; they fought the battle of Cold Harbor. The loss of life was terrible, but Grant kept going on south, and Lee kept retreating before him. Early in 1865, Grant was besieging Petersburg, south of Richmond, and at last the Confederate officers and army were forced to leave their capital. On the ninth of April, 1865, General Lee surrendered his army to General Grant, and the great Civil War was soon ended.

The armies commanded by General Grant and General Sherman then marched to Washington, and passed in review before the president and congress. There were more than a million men. It took two days for them to pass

by the reviewing stand. Then all the soldiers went back to their farms and to their work.

The Civil War cost the northern states more than two billion dollars. More than two million men were enrolled in the armies of the Union. Of these, 67,000 were killed in battle, 43,000 died of wounds, and 230,000 died of diseases. More than 360,000 men gave up their lives to save this Union. What the war cost the Southern States we do not know. The cost in men and money was probably as great as that of the North. In addition, the people of the South lost all their slaves, worth probably two billion dollars.

On the fourteenth of April, President Lincoln went to the theater in Washington. While he was watching the play, an actor came into his box, behind him, and shot him in the head. They carried him across the street into a little house, where he died the next morning. They placed his body on a special train and bore it back to his old home in Springfield, Illinois. It is there that he lies buried, and a tall monument marks his grave.

RAILROADS

The first railroad built in the United States was the Baltimore and Ohio. It was begun at Baltimore in 1828, and completed as far as Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1833. The road was then 379 miles long. It followed the general line of the National Road. In 1835, a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio was completed from Baltimore to Washington. In 1857, another branch of this railroad was built from Grafton, Virginia, to Parkersburg, West Virginia, on the Ohio River. In this same year, a railroad was built from Marietta to Cincinnati, a distance of 205 miles.

About the same time, a railroad was built from Cincinnati to St. Louis. At that time, Cincinnati and St. Louis were the two largest cities in the West. These three roads were afterward united into one, and, by 1860, trains were running from Baltimore to St. Louis, a distance of

An Early Railroad Train

925 miles. The Baltimore and Ohio was afterwards extended from Wheeling direct to Chicago.

The second railroad to be built in the United States was the New York and Erie. It was begun in 1835, and completed in 1853. It was 460 miles long, and connected New York with Lake Erie. It was afterwards extended along the southern shore of Lake Erie to Chicago.

The third railroad to be built in the United States was the Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. It was begun in 1836, and completed in 1858. It was 355 miles long. In a few more years the road was extended from Pittsburgh to Chicago and St. Louis.

The fourth railroad to be built in the United States was the New York Central. It ran from Albany to Buffalo along the general line of the Erie Canal. It was soon afterwards extended down the Hudson River to New York, and across New England to Boston. A little later it bought up other roads and extended its lines to Chicago.

One of the first railroads running from Chicago west was the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific. It was built from Chicago to Rock Island in 1854.

The first railroad to reach the Pacific Ocean was the Union Pacific. It was begun at Omaha, Nebraska, and at Sacramento, California, at the same time, in 1865. It followed the old Oregon and California trails. The line from Omaha west was built by soldiers who had fought in the Civil War. They lived in tents, and ate buffalo meat. William F. Cody was hired to keep the camp in meat. In one year, he killed 4280 buffaloes to feed the railroad men. He was called "Buffalo Bill." The line from Sacramento east was built by Chinamen. The two lines met in Utah, in 1869, and the first great railroad across the continent was complete.

The second railroad to reach the Pacific Ocean was the Santa Fe. It followed the old Santa Fe trail. It reached Santa Fe in 1880, and was afterwards extended to California.

Some Great Railroad Cities

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Buffalo	Omaha
Wheeling	St. Louis	Albany	Sacramento
Washington	Chicago	Boston	Santa Fé
Parkersburg	Pittsburgh	New York	Seattle

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

When the Civil War was ended and the soldiers had gone back to their homes, it was found that some of the men had been wounded or were so worn out with the hard life of a soldier, that they could not work as hard as they used to, and could not make a good living any more. In order to help these people who had done so much for the country, Congress voted that the United States would give pensions not only to the widows and orphans of those who were killed or died in the army, but also to any soldier who had been hurt so that he could not work any more. Pensions were paid later to nearly all the soldiers. The United States has paid millions of dollars in pensions to the men who fought to save the Union.

The soldiers who fought in the Civil War did not want to forget one another after the war was over. They wanted to keep together, and talk over all that they had done and suffered for the Union. So they formed an organization called the Grand Army of the Republic. They organized lodges of the general organization, called Grand Army Posts. Here they could meet and keep alive the memory of the cause for which they fought. Only men who had fought in the war could belong to the G. A. R.

The people did not want to forget the men who had fought and died for their country. They wanted to remember them, and the great things they had done for their country. So they set aside the 30th day of May, which is given up to the memory of the soldiers who fought in the Civil War. We call it Memorial Day. On that day we decorate with flags and flowers the graves of the soldiers who are dead. We also call the day Decoration Day.

WHEN Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, Andrew Johnson, the vice-president, became the president. He was from Tennessee. The big question before the country was how the Southern states could get back in the Union. Before they were readmitted, they were required to free all their slaves, and give the negroes the right to vote.

The eighteenth president of the United States was General Ulysses S. Grant. He served eight years. He was the first president for whom the negroes voted. When his term as president was over, he made a journey around the world, and all the nations of the earth were glad to see him.

The nineteenth president was Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio. He served four years.

The twentieth president was James A. Garfield, of Ohio. He had been president only about four months when he was shot and killed by an assassin. The vice-president was Chester A. Arthur, of New York, and he became president. A few years after this, Congress voted that if both the president and the vice-president should die, the secretary of state should become president; then the secretary of the treasury; then the secretary of war, and so on through the cabinet.

Up to this time, when a new president was elected he turned many office-holders out and filled the places with his own friends. Now, however, Congress created a Civil Service Commission of three men, who arranged to examine all applicants for the less important public offices, and only those who passed could be appointed. This was called Civil Service Reform.

The twenty-second president was Grover Cleveland, of New York. He served four years.

The twenty-third president was Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana. He was the grandson of William Henry Harrison. He served four years.

Theodore Roosevelt

At the end of Harrison's term, Grover Cleveland was elected again, and he served four years.

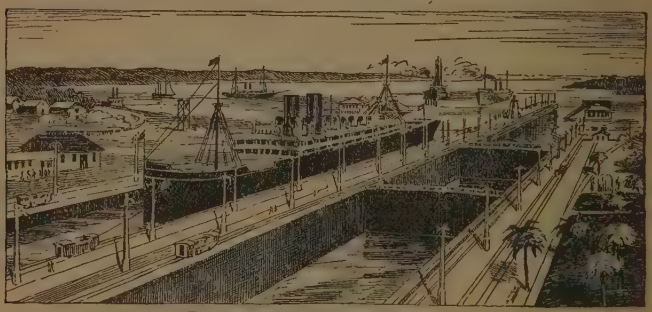
The twenty-fifth president was William McKinley of Ohio. It was during his administration that the Spanish-American War took place. The island of Cuba belonged to Spain. In 1895, the Cubans revolted against Spain and set up an independent republic. There were many Americans living in Cuba, and the United States helped them. In 1898, the American battleship *Maine* was blown up in the harbor of Havana, and 260 sailors were killed. Then Congress declared that the Cubans should be free, and that the Spanish should leave Cuba.

The war followed. While it was going on, Admiral George Dewey sailed an American fleet into Manila Bay and took the Philippine Islands for the United States. In July, 1898, Admiral Schley's fleet destroyed the Spanish ships, and the land forces under General Shafter took Santiago.

This ended the war. Spain withdrew from the West India Islands and gave up the Philippines, and the United States paid Spain $20,000,000. Cuba became free, and Porto Rico and the Philippines became territories of the United States.

William McKinley had been elected the second time, and had served about six months, when he was shot and killed by an assassin. Theodore Roosevelt, the vice-president, then became president. It was during his administration that the Panama Canal was begun. Roosevelt served almost eight years, and then William H. Taft, of Ohio, was elected president. He served four years, and then Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, was elected. He served eight years, and in 1921 was succeeded by Warren G. Harding of Ohio.

Harding died in 1923, and then the vice-president, Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, became president.



Locks in the Panama Canal

THE PANAMA CANAL

The United States government built the canal across the Isthmus of Panama. It extends from Colon on the Atlantic side, to Panama city on the Pacific side. It was begun in 1904 and completed in 1914. It is fifty miles long, and cost $375,000,000. The canal is three hundred feet wide at the bottom, and the water is deep enough to float the largest ocean steamers. The water way is

cut through a strip of land ten miles wide, called the Canal Zone. This Canal Zone is controlled by the United States government.

Colonel George Washington Goethals was the engineer who built the canal. He first built a great dam across a large river. This dam is a mile and a half long, a half mile thick, and 105 feet high. It dams up the water of the river until it makes a great lake covering 100,000 acres. The ships pass through this lake. Then he cut a great ditch right through a mountain. This great cut is nine miles long, is 300 feet wide at the bottom, and in some places is 500 feet deep.

One of the hardest things Colonel Goethals had to do was to kill the mosquitoes. The mosquitoes carry yellow fever and malaria. When people are bitten by these mosquitoes they get these diseases and may die. The mosquitoes had to be killed, or the men could not work on the canal. The American doctors made the people clean up the towns. They paved the streets, filled up the mud holes, and hauled the garbage away and burned it. Then they cut down the bushes along the canal and burned them. Then they drained the swamps and made them dry, or they poured oil on the waters of the swamps and pools so that the young mosquitoes could not live. Then they put screens on the doors and windows of all the houses. The American doctors made the Canal Zone a healthful place to live in. Fifteen miles of the canal is on the same level as the oceans and is filled with sea water. The rest of the canal is higher and the water comes from the great lake. The ships are lifted up and let down by six great locks, three at each end of the lake. These locks are opened and closed by machinery.

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The Panama Railroad also crosses the Isthmus, running along the line of the canal. It, too, is owned by the United States.

The Panama Canal makes the voyages of ships very much shorter. They do not have to go around the southern end of South America.

OUR PRESENT TERRITORIES

Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867. The United States paid $7,200,000 for it. While Alaska belonged to Russia, it was a wild country inhabited only by Indians. The only good the Russians got from Alaska was the fur trade with these Indians. But since the United States has taken possession of it, it has become an important country. Gold has been discovered on the Yukon River. The fisheries and timber of Alaska have proved very valuable, and great fields of coal have been discovered.

The Hawaiian Islands were annexed to the United States in 1898. They are inhabited chiefly by Chinese and Japanese. They produce large quantities of sugar and pineapples. But their greatest value lies in the fact that they are in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, and make an excellent coaling station, where our ships can stop and take on coal in the voyages across the Pacific.

Porto Rico was taken from Spain in the Spanish-American War. It, too, is a coaling station, but it also produces much tobacco and sugar.

The Philippines also were taken in the Spanish-American War. These islands give our ships a home in the Far East. They also produce hemp, coconuts, sugar, and tobacco.